THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 125. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

St. Clement's Church.

Decision of the Court.

The Vestry Wrong.

Dr. Batterson Sustained

An Injunction Granted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

This morning his Honor Judge Ludlow delivered the following able and interesting opinion, deciding the application for an injunction to restrain the vestry of St. Clement's Church from dismissing the rector and his assistant:—

We approach the consideration of this case with an appressive sense of the responsibility cast upon us. We see in it questions of real difficulty, involving the consideration not only of the civil law but of the canon law of a body of influential and respected Christians, and a question also arises, upon the proper legal solution of which depends the dearest rights of every presbyter of "The Protestant Episcopal Church" in this diocese, and probably in this country. We shall endeavor to solve these questions. We mean, if possible, to be right in our conclusions; if we should fail into error, it is a satisfaction to know that it may be corrected elsewhere.

The case presented is simply this:—An incorporated body exists in this county known as "The Rector, Church Warden s, and Vestrymen of St. Clement's Church, in the city of Philadelphia." By the 5th art. of the constitution, "the election of (the) vestry shall be made every year on Easter Monday." At the time therein specified.

On the 18th of April, 1871, a suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto* was filed in the Supreme Court of the State. That writ was allowed by one of the Justices of the court, and it is now pending and is undetermined. The object of this writ was to test the legality of the election of the defendants in this bill as the vestrymen of St. Clement's Church. On the 3d day of May, 1871, a meeting of certain persons, claiming to be the vestry of the church, was held, where upon resolutions were adopted dismissing the rector and assistant rector (with the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese) from their offices. In the affidavit of one of the defendants it appears that on the 4th day of May, 1871, "this Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, concurred in the same." The letter or order of concurrence has not been submitted to the Court, and it is not pretended that the rector or his assistants ever had notice from the Bishop of the matter submitted to him, and never had a hearing or trial, or opportunity for explanation. The contract between the vestry and the rector and his assistant contained no special terms as to the tenure of office. It is admitted by the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendants that of the plaintiffs, all except three—to wit, the rector, his assistant, and Mr. Lewis C. Bull—are renters of pews and sittings in said church. It is denied that they, or either of them, own or has ever owned a pew, though some are members of the church, entitled to vote. We are asked to give relief in three forms:—

First. To adjudge and decree that plaintiffs are members of the corporation, etc.

Second. To restrain the defendants from dissolving the connection between the rector and his assistant and the congregation, and from intermeddling or taking any action therein as a vestry or vestrymen.

Third. To restrain the defendants, their agents or servants, from interfering in any way with the rector and his assistant in the exercise of their respective offices until a regular and canonical dissolution takes place.

This brief statement of the facts of the case (about which there seems to be no dispute) presents for our consideration three important questions of law, in disposing of which we think we shall be able to embrace all points presented, and thus decide this cause:—

First. Has a civil tribunal, and especially a court of equity, jurisdiction, and if so are these proper parties before court?

Second. Can a vestry *de facto* act, supposing such action to be in other respects canonical?

Third. Can a rector, without his consent, be dismissed under and by virtue of the charter and by-laws of this corporation, or by virtue of the canonical laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania, or of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

The first proposition can easily be maintained. It has been frequently decided that the civil tribunals will interfere in matters connected with disputes or contests arising out of things ecclesiastical, only, however, in so far as it is necessary to ascertain if the governing body has exceeded its power, or, in other words, has acted within the scope of its authority. The learned counsel upon both sides of this cause, during the argument, admitted this proposition, and in Pennsylvania our recent cases, McGinnis vs. Watson, 5, No. 9, and Sutter vs. Trustees, 6, No. 503, were decided upon principles which preclude any further discussion of the subject. If a civil tribunal can thus take jurisdiction, a court of equity, under the facts of this case, and with the parties now before the Court, ought certainly to do so. While it is quite clear that we look only at the civil nature of the contract entered into between the rector and the congregation, in a case involving a direct breach of contract, it is also certain that the very contract between the parties may give birth to rights, which, being violated, can only be maintained in a court of equity. The general principle contended for by the counsel for defendant, to wit, that where in an agreement for service no time is fixed, either party may dissolve the contract, see Coffin vs. Landis, 40, No. 426; Kirk vs. Hartman, 13 P. F. S., p. 97, is not denied, nor do we doubt the right of a rector at law to bring an action for damages against those who prevent him from entering the church building; that doctrine was clearly maintained by the Supreme Court of New Jersey in a learned opinion delivered in Lyng vs. Menzies, by T. Beasley, C. J., and to be found reported in "American Law Register" (new series), vol. viii, p. 94. All we now decide is, that with the facts before us a suit at law would be useless, and that the plaintiffs would be remediless. Under and by virtue of the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, a rector, and such of his parishioners as are members of the Church, and have rented pew and sittings, who have made profession of its faith, and submit to its government, have rights which are to be respected; see Dominy re vs. United Germ. Ch., 2 Sandf., ch. 188, and which being violated cannot be maintained by an action for damages merely. The rector has not only a claim for the salary which by a contract is to be paid to him; he has under the charter of incorporation those rights guaranteed by canonical law, which the petitioners desired to obtain when they "associated for the purpose of worshipping Almighty God according to the faith and discipline of "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America." The charter being granted, the rector and his parishioners, together with the vestry, held under and by virtue of that fundamental law, which in terms defines the constitution, canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church" in this diocese, and in the United States, and acknowledges their authority.

Mutual rights and obligations were thereupon created, as sacred as any known to courts of equity. If these rights cannot be maintained in this court remediless injury may be inflicted upon the plaintiffs in this bill.

I care not now to discuss the exact legal bearing of the office of institution. It is enough for my present purpose to know that when, as by the rubric directed, the Senior Warden or the member of the vestry, delivered the keys of the church to the new incumbent, he said, "In the name of —— Parish, I do receive and acknowledge you the Rev. A. B., as priest and rector (or assistant) of the same."

By Article 8 of the Constitution of the Church, among other things the "Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church," as established by the General Conventions, shall be used in the Protestant Episcopal churches. By virtue of the civil contract and the canon of the Church, a person becomes canonically the rector. It is true he may or may not receive a salary; he may or may not be an integral part of the corporation, by the canonical law, he has the right as rector of a certain parish to perform ecclesiastical duties there, in that place, to wit, the church building, he has the right to administer the sacraments, there to solemnize the marriage service, there to perform the duties incident to the public worship of Almighty God.

More than this, among other rights, a canonically settled rector has the right to prohibit another minister of the church from officiating in his parish, or within his parochial care without his consent. Tit. I, Canon 12, sec. 6 [1] of Digest of the Canons. I quite concur with Chief Justice Kelly in the remarks made by him in the case hereinbefore cited, when he said, "No matter in whom the title may reside, if the congregation has the use of the building, the rector must of necessity have the right to partake in such use," and I may add, not only that he may have possession of the building, but that he may of right perform his duties there, in that place, and not elsewhere, unless at his own option. If these are the rights of the rector, any parishioner who is a renter of a pew and constant attendant at the church, who in good faith believes the doctrines of the church, and submits to its government, has the equitable right to the services of the rector of this church within this particular parish or parochial care, until such services are dispensed with by competent authority.

To argue that because a civil contract exists for the payment of money therefore, in case of a dispute, the rector is turned over exclusively to a court of law for damages is to run counter to the whole policy of the law, to permit, under color of a contract, a breach, or possible breach, of rights of the most solemn character, to confound things sacred and profane; this court would be obliged to witness the utter destruction of the dearest rights, under the charter and canons of the Church, of rector and parishioners without power to afford equitable relief.

I will not so administer the law. I will as a chancellor take jurisdiction in equity; and having the parties and the cause within my judicial grasp, will treat the argument in favor of a mere remedy at law, and against the jurisdiction as of the earth, earthy—it must therefore perish.

Having disposed of our first proposition we proceed to consider the second

Can a vestry *de facto* act, supposing such action to be in other respects canonical?

We speak of a vestry *de facto*, because it is not denied that by a writ of *quo warranto* the defendant's title to their office has been and is contested, and that the suit is now pending and is undetermined. "An officer *de facto* is one who has the reputation of being the officer he assumes to be, and is perhaps a good officer in point of law." Parker vs. Kelb, 1 Ld. Raymond, 658; King vs. Corp. of Bedford, 6 East, 368. Or he is one who actually performs the duties of an office, with apparent right and under claim and color of an appointment or election; he is not an officer *de jure*, because not in all respects qualified, nor an *usurper* who presumes to act officially without just pretense of right—Brown vs. Lunt, 37 Maine, 423. We need not multiply authorities; as was said in my opinion in Thompson vs. Ewing, 1 Brew., p 121, when the whole subject was most ably discussed, and determined in People vs. Cook, 14 Barb., before the Supreme Court of New York, and on appeal affirmed by the Court of Errors and Appeals. See Seld. 67.

We do not now express an opinion as to the legality of the election held on Easter day. These defendants may be the vestry *de jure*, but for the present and for the purposes of this case, I am of the opinion that the vestry is a vestry not *de jure* but *de facto*, and by all the analogies an officer *de facto* may without doubt legally act in and about the duties of his office. Indeed, in one case reported, where an abbot or parson erroneously inducted made a deed or obligation, though afterwards deprived of his benefice, yet this shall bind; but the dead of one who usurps, before installation or induction, or who occupies in time of vacation without election or presentation, is void. Vin. Abr., Officer and Office, S. 3, vol. 1.

In Baird vs. Bank of Washington, 11 S. & R. 414, the Court thought that the *de facto* title of an officer depended, not upon the question whether the appointment was void or only voidable, but whether the officer has come under color of right or in open contempt of all right whatever; and it was further said in that case that the law applied not only to public but also to private officers. Indeed, an examination of the cases upon this point clearly satisfies me that as to third persons having an interest therein, the acts of *de facto* officers are valid, though the case cannot be found, where the right has been successfully claimed be an officer *de facto*, claiming for an act done by himself. Biddle vs. Co. of Bedford, 7 S. & R., 392.

The case cited by the defendants counsel, Trustees Vernon So. vs. Hill, 5 Cowen, 25, sustains the view they take of it, and, on the whole, I am inclined to the opinion (though for reasons hereafter to be stated it is not necessary to decide positively the point) that the vestry, if otherwise competent, had authority to act.

We are thus brought to the consideration of the last point to be discussed, and which is not only the most important, but the most difficult one to decide in this case.

Can a rector be dismissed without his consent by virtue of the charter and by-laws of St. Clement's Church, or by virtue of any canonical law or laws whatever, of binding force in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, or in the Diocese of Pennsylvania at this time?

We confine our investigation rigidly to the sources of power above enumerated, because we have no right to go beyond them. If the resolutions of dismissal are to be considered legal, they must or be because sanctioned by the civil or canonical laws specified. All else is *ultra vires*, and beyond the scope of legitimate authority.

Looking now to the charter and by-laws of the church, I find a power vested in the vestry to elect a rector. See charter art. 5; by-laws, art III. But upon the question of his dismissal the charter and by-laws are silent.

By the common law, as long ago as Baggs, case, decided in 13th Jas. I, and reported in the 11th Co., 99 A., it was determined that the power of amotion did not pass by grant of the power to elect and appointed to it, but must be expressly reposed in the select body by the charter. It was assumed by Lord Mansfield, that it may be transferred to a select body by a by-law, in the same manner as the right of election. Willcock on Corp., 247, note to sec. 654.

Even if the vestry under R. vs. Doncaster, 1 Barnard, 265, had the right to make a by-law upon the subject, none now exists, and Willcox very justly observes, that in a corporation, by charter, surely such a power must be shown to have been expressly granted by charter or a subsequent by-law. If there is no special provision on the subject in the charter, the power of removal of a member resides in the whole body. 2 Kent. 359. King vs. Mayor & Bag. of Lyne I, Drug. 149, and this last case also decides, that if special power be delegated to a part of the body, it must be shown to exist. We think that beyond a doubt the resolutions adopted by the vestry are *per se* null and void, as being beyond the powers delegated by the charter and by-laws.

Here we might pause, and for the purposes of this case found our final order upon the view we take of the power of the vestry without deciding how far a congregation, with the consent of the bishop may dissolve a connection, but as it is stated that the resolutions have received the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, I will simply go one step further, because the question has been argued, and inquire whether on that account they are valid? If so, it must be because of some canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, or of this diocese, or of the power which will give validity to this action of the vestry, must be contained in the Constitution of the Church itself. I have examined the canons of the Church of England for light upon this subject, not because I believe they are of binding effect here, but because, as Chief Justice Beasely remarked, "the English ecclesiastical law, although somewhat modified by new circumstances, and by American usages and statues, constitutes the substantial basis of the law controlling the affairs of this particular church."

These canons, by reason of the peculiar natures of the laws of England upon the subject, give us no assistance, except it may be said that no case has been discovered wherein any power has been conferred without a hearing. The constitution of the Church in the United States, after much discussion, extending over a long period of time, from October, 1784, to August, 1859, was at this last date finally consummated and became the great charter of the Church, the universal rule of action, and the bond of a common faith. Hawks' Ecel Conn. 14. No express power such as is claimed in this case is granted in terms in the constitution. If it exists at all it must be found in the canons of the Church at large or of this diocese.

The canons of the Diocese of Pennsylvania have been examined, and are now before me, but these are silent upon the subject; so that the only canon now in existence will be found under Tit. II, Canon 4, s. I, entitled "Of a dissolution of a pastoral connection." The first section declares:—"In case a minister who has been regularly instituted or settled in a parish or church be dismissed from such parish or church without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, the vestry * * * shall have no right of representation in the convention of the diocese until they have made such satisfaction as the convention may require; but the minister shall retain his right to a seat in the convention, subject to the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese.

"And no minister shall leave his congregation against their will without the concurrence of the ecclesiastical authority aforesaid; and if he shall leave his congregation against their will, without such concurrence, he shall not be allowed to take his seat in any convention of this Church, or be eligible it to any church or parish until he shall have made such satisfaction as the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese shall require."

The second section of this canon provides that a record shall be made of a regular and canonical dissolution, and that a dissolution not regular or canonical shall be submitted to the convention of the diocese.

This canon shall not be obligatory in those dioceses with whose canons, laws, or charters it may interfere.

"It will be observed," says Dr. Hawkes, in his work heretofore cited, page 307, that "this canon applies to nothing but the single case of a desire for separation, which may exist without any other disagreement between the parties."

It may be further declared that no provision is made for the case of a minister who refuses to consent to a dissolution; if a parish or church act without ecclesiastical sanction, or if the minister shall leave without the same, a penalty follows and may be inflicted; but what is to be done with a church law which, in a case like the present, prescribes no duty to be performed, creates no offense, and affixes no penalty.

I find under Tit. ii, canon 2, section 1, of Disciplina, a series of puni-hable offenses; for these a presbyter may be tried, and, on being found guilty, "may be admonished, suspended, or degraded."

Is the refusal to consent to a dissolution an offense within the meaning of Canon 2, Section 1? if so, the minister must be canonically tried. Any other doctrine would expose any presbyter to a virtual suspension or degradation, when and as the officials of the church, ecclesiastical and lay, might determine to blow, and yet if he lacked either the courage or the evidence, or both, to make and sustain a direct charge or accusation.

These remarks are not intended to apply to these defendants, nor to the present most able, eloquent, and worthy incumbent of the Episcopal chair; they are intended, however, to test the true meaning of this canon and its legal effect.

If we try the proceedings of the vestry by another standard, we will find their action altogether untenable.

Under and by virtue of a canon in force in this diocese, a presbyter may be tried for certain offenses. This canon doubtless adopted under the authority of the canon already referred to. See Title I, canon 2 of Discipline.

Can it be possible that any minister may be summarily ejected from his parish without a trial?

Shall the civil law guarantee to the humblest citizen a hearing, and may an ordained and duly instituted minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church be denied a right as common as this one?

The standing committee of the diocese of New York did not so think when in June, 1868, they acted upon a case of this description, after a copy of the written application then made, with the facts and reasons upon which it was grounded had been served upon the minister.

The convention of the diocese of New Jersey, as far back as June 6, 1804, did not think so, when they suspended action, until a canon (now repealed) was passed to meet Dr. Ogden's case; see Hoffman's Law of the Church, p. 323. That venerable prelate, whose name and opinions to this day, even in a civil court, carry with them great weight—I mean Bishop White—did not so believe, when in speaking of the canon enacted to meet the above case, he questioned its principle on the ground that there should be no severance from a pastoral charge except as the result of a trial for alleged misconduct; Memoirs of the Church, p. 191, and supposed to have been written in 1820.

In the "Office of Institution of Ministers" I find in the form of the "letter of institution," which a bishop may by the rubrics send by one of his presbyters, who in no may appoint as the institution, the following significant sentence:—"And in case of any difference between you and your congregation as to a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them, we, your bishop, with the advice of our presbyters, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge." How, unless by a hearing and trial? At law and in equity, from Baggs' case to the present hour, no man or men can be condemned against his or their consent without a hearing.

But we must go one step further and endeavor to prove that without a special agreement, or in the absence of a provision in a church charter, or the by-laws adopted in pursuance thereof, the tenure by which a presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal church holds his rectorship is by no means uncertain.

Special provisions in a charter, or special agreements between the rector and his congregation, become the law of the case. In England the tie can not be broken except by judicial sentence, or resignation to and acceptance by the ordinary. Burns Eccl. law, vol. iii, p. 49.

In the United States, conflicting opinions exist among those best able to form a judgment upon the subject.

I am, however, of the opinion that under the existing laws of the Church the civil contract (except as hereinbefore specified) cannot be broken without an accusation and trial.

This opinion is based in part upon the past legislation of the Church, upon the expressed views of more than one of its oldest divines, upon the opinions of men learned in the law who have examined the subject, upon the attempts which have from time to time been made to remedy the difficulty, and upon these general principles, which must, in the absence of express authority, govern the case. In 1804 a canon was adopted entitled "Differences between ministers and their congregations," a canon on the subject was passed, being 22d of 1808, with an additional clause. This clause was omitted in 1832. Canon XXXIV, of General Convention of 1832. This canon provides a method of trial and a penalty. In 1847, the Committee on Canons proposed a new canon, but I believe adopted, in which a system of arbitration was created. The original canon was, in 1850, repealed by the General Convention in session at Richmond, Va., on motion of Rev. Dr. Stevens, then a presbyter and now the Bishop of this diocese. See journal of convention of 1850, p. 125–127. An unsuccessful effort was made at this convention to amend the old canon. See journal of convention, p. 88, for report of Committe on Canons, by Mr. Hoffman.

The subject in 1865 was brought before the Convention of Ohio by the Bishop, and that prelate, in an address, "notices as a sound principle that, where the rights and interests of both ministers and congregation are concerned, the body to judge should be composed of clergy and laity."

Bishop White's opinion has already been referred to, while the effort of Mr. Hoffman in the General Convention, and the expressed opinion of the late G. M. Wharton, Esq., (a canonical lawyer of acknowledged ability), upon the case which arose in Michigan, see Hoffman's Eccl. law, p. 270, as well as the reported views, in the last cited volume, of an eminent presbyter of this diocese, Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe (whose letter, I regret to say, I have been unable to find), all look in the same direction.

The legislation now repealed embodied the views of the Church upon the subject; the efforts made to amend and to repeal the existing law both indicated a desire either to perfect the method of trial, or to abolish it, and thus make a minister amenable only to canonical discipline; the expressed opinions of prelates, presbyters, and conventions, together with the views of prominent laymen, all seem to take it for granted that in some mat od a trial should take place and, in default thereof, the ministerial bond should not be severed. Upon general principles, the views already expressed in this opinion upon other points, cover the proposition now contended for, while the canon which declares that "a minister is settled, for all purposes here or elsewhere mentioned in these canons, who has been engraved permanently by any parish, according to the rules of said diocese, or for any term not less than one year." Tit. I, Canon 3 (2), of Digest of Canons, p. 45, would seem to indicate the sense of the Church to be, First, That a settlement should not exist for a shorter term than one year; and, Secondly, That unless some special agreement, or the terms of a charter or by-law prohibits, it may be indefinite.

Having thus considered the facts and law of the case, it becomes my duty to act according to the dictates of my judgment and conscience.

It is very evident that the interests of this corporation are endangered by internal difficulties of which I cannot speak, because I have no judicial knowledge of their nature; be the causes what the may, it is certain that a house divided against itself cannot stand. I therefore officially recommend some amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. Should an intimation to that effect be made, I will at once modify or suspend the operation of order about to be recorded.

The usefulness of the rector and his assistant will be greatly promoted, and the peace of vestry and parishioners re-established should the course suggested be adopted, and this is not an expression of individual opinion (which can have no place here), but of a Judge clothed with the powers of a chancellor, about to exercise a most delicate prerogative, not, indeed, thereby to encourage insubordination, or wilful disregard of ecclesiastical authority, canonically invoked, but only to prevent remediless injury.

The first prayer for relief cannot be granted at this stage of this cause, nor will I granted the second prayer in the bill contained, because the injunction would be mandatory.

The plaintiffs are, however entitled to relief as prayed for in the third prayer of the bill, and it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the preliminary injunction heretofore granted be continued until the further order of this Court, and that the defendants, their agents and servants be restrained from interfering in any way with the exercise by the Rev. H. G. Batterson of his office of rector, and with the exercise of the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart of his office of assistant minister in St. Clement's Church in Philadelphia until a regular and canonical dissolution of the connection now existing between them and the congregation of said Church shall take place in accordance with the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania and in the United States.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·17	79	N.	5	Gentle.	Cloud
Boston	30·07	67	N.	9	Gentle.	Fair
Cape May	30·12	73	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·20	76	S. E.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Chicago	30·15	62	E.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Cincinnati	30·18	73	.....	..	Calm.	Hazy
Detroit	30·11	65	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Indianapolis	30·09	54	S.	..	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·07	82	S. E.	3	Gentle.	Fair
Mobile	30·10	75	E.	3	Gentle.	Cloud
Mt. Washington	29·92	26	W.	58	Gale.	Snow
New Orleans	30·04	76	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
New York	30·04	72	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk	30·14	76	W.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·13	77	N. W.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·21	70	W.	1	...	Cloud
St. Louis	30·09	72	E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Washington	30·14	75	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·32	77	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Clear

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Maniac Boy Beats a Policeman to Death.

A young man by the name of John Stiver, who is deaf and dumb, and resides with his persons, aged persons, who live near Gettysburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, of late has been "ugly" to the old people, and on two or three occasions drove them out of doors, with threats to do worse with them. On Thursday night last John's conduct was so violent that his parents were afraid he would murder them, and they determined to have him sent to the asylum. On Friday evening Colonel Sharritts, with a deputy, agreeably to an understanding with the elder Stiver, called at the house, ostensibly to look at some cattle, and induced John to accompany them to the barn-yard. While his attention was diverted the constable and his assistant attempted to secure him with a rope, but, wresting the rope from them he secured a club and started in pursuit of the officers, who fled from the spot. Feeling that they were in a desperate strait, the officers fired on John, one of them striking him on the left shoulder, but failing to bring him down. He gained rapidly on them and brought them both down with furious blows of his club. The assistant escaped with trifling injury, but Constable Sharritts had his skull fractured, and was otherwise terribly beaten by the furious man. His mother finally induced him to desist, and Sharritts was taken home in the buggy and medical aid summoned, but it was believed that he could not survive his injuries long. On Friday night fifteen persons visited the house of Mr. Stiver, and, by making a rush on the crazy man (who had a gun, and was prepared to shoot any one who approached him from the front) they succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in capturing him and securing him with ropes. Saturday he was taken to Dayton and placed in jail temporarily. Saturday evening it was stated that Constable Sharritts had died of his injuries.

COUNT JOHANNES AS RICHARD III.

A Too-Gracious Audience—Novel "Business" and Innovations.

The great Count Jones played the Crooked-Backed Tyrant recently in Boston, under the difficulty of too much applause. Very few ladies graced the theatre, but there were men enough, and their admiration took a vociferous, not to say blatant, turn—so that the Count's best speeches were utterly spoiled. The poor man was also called out at the close of every act, until at last, becoming exasperated with this and the ill-timed plaudits, Richard the Third came to the footlights and declared that his treatment was "a disgrace to the city in which he was born and educated." When the horse was brought in, in the fourth act, Richard Johannes refused to mount the animal, notwithstanding there were cries of, "Get up, George!" The ill-starred star then made another indignant speech, He had played the part forty-six times, he said, and he had never been so misused before. This being an age of dramatic innovation, the illustrious nobleman introduced some new business into the venerable play. In the scene with Lady Anne he threw down his sword, scabbard, hat, and handkerchief, and stooped to pick them up, one by one. In the combat act he came on with his bare head smeared with rouge, and with a bloody hand. These fearful pigments might have awed a less boisterous audience, but these unmanly Bostonians were not one whit impressed by the sanguinary spectacle; and even the extreme struggles of the defeated despot were interrupted by cries of "Good enough!" It is a matter of astonishment that Count Jones did not mount the waiting steed, and, leaping above the fiddlers, ride rough-shod over the pit.

—Twenty-six thousand children are now learning music in the Boston public schools. Fifteen thousand of them are so far advanced as to be competent to take part in a musical festival.

—"What is your consolation in life and death?" asked a Sunday-school superintendent of a young lady in the Bible class, who blushed and said, "I'd rather be excused from speaking his name."

—Of the editors of the Cornell *Era*, just elected by their fellow students, one is a waiter at Cascadilla place, and one, formerly a member of the Maine Legislature, is now working his way through college.

SECOND EDITION

The French Horror.

Paris Burning Down.

Blood Running in the Gutters.

Dead Bodies Everywhere

London Fire Brigade Sent For.

Rebels Hemmed in at Belleville.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

More Fires in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 26—Evening.—New fires are bursting out in Paris. The insurgents put boxes of petroleum everywhere. It is reported that the Tuileries was fired by Bergeret's own hands. The building, they say, was steeped in petroleum. The Church of St. Germain l'Auxernois and the Hotel de Ville were burned down, and the Palais de Justice has been destroyed. A number of prisoners, among them a hundred women of the demi-monde, taken fighting for the Commune have arrived here.

Blood Runs in the Gutters.

The walls of the Tuileries have fallen. The Rue Rivoli is burning, and the only means of stopping the fire is by pails of water passed from hand to hand. The dead bodies of the Nationals are seen everywhere, and any hidden National when found is brought out and shot immediately.

A Few Communists are Still Holding Out

and shelling the city, doing the utmost mischief possible. The slaughter of Nationals was frightful. The Versaillists since Tuesday are

Killing All their Prisoners.

The houses in the Rue Royale were wet with petroleum, and the Nationals fired them, and the people are furious in consequence. It is clear that the

Insurgents Intend to Destroy the Whole City,

Even women were discovered throwing petroleum upon houses, and six members of the National Guards, who were dressed as pompiers, and who threw petroleum on the fires instead of water, were shot in the Place Royale. There is no limit to the readiness that exists to

Kill the Members of the Commune,

and leaders of the Guards taken were shot right off.

Gas Explosions.

The gas works at Auberville have exploded, and many other explosions have occurred. The firing continues.

The Great Conflagrations.

LONDON, May 27.—A despatch from St. Denis of Friday night says there are still terrible conflagrations in Paris, the flames of which arise to a great height and illuminate the country for miles around. All human aid seems valueless, and the only chance of saving much more valuable property from destruction rests in the hope that the night will remain calm.

The London Fire Brigade

is expected, but has not yet arrived in Paris.

The Prussians

have fired upon and driven back to Paris the insurgents flying toward Aubervilliers.

A despatch from Versailles on Friday night says

Gen. Vinoy Captured the Place de Belleville,

defended by ten thousand Federalists. The fighting was severe and the casualties very heavy. The Versaillists carried the Point de la Gall, which crosses the Seine at Bercy. A portion of Les Buttes-Chaumont has also been carried by the Versaillist troops, who are now advancing into Belleville, from whence

Petroleum Bombs

are still thrown all over Paris.

General Lefio has informed the Assembly that the insurgents still hold Charonne, a district of Les Buttes-Chaumont, La Chapelle, La Villette, Menilmontant, and Belleville. The General also informed the Assembly that the insurrection would end on Saturday.

It is known that

Some of the Hostages

held by the insurgents have been shot. The troops continue to arrest numbers of women carrying bottles of petroleum. The insurgents will probably be surrounded to-night in Belleville and Menilmontant, and the remainder of the city occupied by the Versaillists.

Theatres Burned.

The Theatres Lyrique, Chatelet and Porte St. Martin have been burned. Cannon and twenty-two red flags have been captured at Belleville. The court-martial for the

Trial of the Insurgents

will begin its sittings on Monday. There is a rumor that Generals

Delescluze and Pyat have been Shot.

The insurgents imprisoned in the docks have attempted a rising, and several were shot before order was restored.

A despatch from St. Denis on Friday night says the foreign firemen have entered Paris. The conflagration is decreasing. The workshops of the Versailles Railway were burned. The insurgents have been dislodged from Charonne and are surrounded in Belleville and Menilmontant.

A despatch from Pantin, dated at noon to-day, says that the fighting east and north is less violent.

A Versailles Battery

in the Rue de Flandres, at LaVillette, bombards the insurgent works in Les Buttes-Chaumont. The insurgents fire recklessly upon the city. The Prussians imprison all the escaping insurgents.

Carlist Movement in Spain.

LONDON, May 27.—A despatch to the *Daily News* says a Carlist movement is imminent in Spain. Don Carlos is at Bayonne. There is a great agitation in Andalusia and Catalonia.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Venezuela Insurrection.

JAMAICA, May 26.—An insurrection is reported at Varinas, Venezuela. In an engagement the rebel General Herrera was victorious.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Verdict Against the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, May 27.—General Walker, son of Robert J. Walker, has recovered a verdict of $20,000 against the Erie Railroad Company for injuries from an accident two years ago.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Cotton strong; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands, 17c.; middling Orleans, 17½c. Flour heavy, but without decided change; sales 7000 bbls. Wheat quiet and steady and without decided change; sales 26,000 bushels. Corn is without decided change; sales 31,000 bushels. Oats quiet and steady; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio at 66@68½c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork unchanged. Lard quiet and steady; steam-rendered, 9¾@10c.; kettle, 11c. Whisky quiet and steady at 93@93½c.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Reinvestigation of the Troubles—Meeting of the Special Committee.

The troubles in the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern, says the New York *Express* of last evening, growing out of the Carleton-Lanahan controversy, have again assumed a serious aspect, and it is very probable that the trial of the various charges and counter-charges against the Book Concern and Dr Lanahan will shortly be resumed.

The present difficulty may be explained as follows:—A sub-committee was appointed by the Book Committee at the close of its last session to make an examination into the books and accounts of the concern; it was also authorized to call to its assistance several experts, chosen by the agent and Dr. Lanahan. Through some misunderstanding, however, this plan was abandoned, and the sub-committee failed entirely in carrying out the object for which it was appointed.

The chief agent, Dr. Carleton, subsequently appointed three well-known accountants to examine the books of the Concern, for the purpose of discovering the alleged frauds. Dr. Lanahan, it is reported, on learning of the fact, asked leave to add two experts of his own choice to the number. Dr. Carleton, it is said, declined to accede to this request for different reasons, but offered to submit the work of the experts, when concluded, to Dr. Lanahan for inspection. The joint counsel for Dr. Lanahan then presented a similar request, which was also refused.

Dr. Lanahan has since brought the question into court, and sued for a *mandamus* compelling the chief agent to give him the use of the books, and also to restore certain rights and privileges of which he claimed to have been deprived. The case is set down for trial before Judge Ingraham on Monday next

Dr. Bingham, the president of the Book Committee, was in this city last week, and was informed of the present embarrassing condition of the Book Concern. Becoming convinced that unless some decisive action was taken the business prospects of the Concern would suffer, he immediately issued a call for a special session of the Book Committee, to be held in this city. Many of the members promptly responded, and the first meetings of the body were held yesterday.

At the session held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the present difficulty was earnestly discussed and a committee finally appointed to ascertain the necessity for holding a new court for the trial of the alleged frauds in the management of the Book Concern and to investigate the charges made against Dr. Lanahan.

At 9 o'clock this afternoon a secret session was held, when it was expected the report of the committee would be submitted. From present appearances a resumption of the proceedings of the committee, which were so abruptly terminated at the beginning of the present year, will take place.

The following members of the Book Committee are now in attendance:—

First district—James Pike, of New Hampshire Conference.
Second district—G. W. Woodruff, of New York East Conference.
Fourth district—Henry Slicer, of Baltimore Conference.
Third district—C. D. Van Cleve, of Newark Conference.
Fifth district—J. S. Bingham, of Black River Conference.
Sixth district—James Erwin, of Central New York Conference.
Seventh district—G. W. Maltby, of Erie Conference.
Eighth district—J. F. Kennedy, of North Ohio Conference.
Ninth district—B. F. Rawlins, of Indiana Conference.
Tenth district—F. A. Blades, of Detroit Conference.
Eleventh district—H. Bannister, of Wisconsin Conference.
Fifteenth district—J. Rothweiler, of Central German Conference.
J. H. Moore, of the Illinois Conference, and L. M. Vernon, of the St. Louis Conference, are the only members of the Book Committee absent.

THE SOUTHERN CROPS.

The Outlook in the Cotton States—Less Cotton and More Corn.

The Savannah *Republican* of May 20 gives the following as the result of careful observation and much inquiry regarding the crops, in the course of a recent trip through the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi:—

In Georgia, we are convinced that a less area is planted in cotton than was in 1870, especially in the southern and middle portions of the State, which are most productive of the staple. In the northern section quite as much has been put in as in 1870, though everywhere the plant is backward in its growth and sickly in its appearance. The recent cold and wet weather has either killed outright or seriously damaged the crop, and we have no thought of its reaching that of last year, by at least a fourth or fifth. Everywhere an increased breadth has been planted in grain, and with anything like fair seasons, the productions of breadstuffs will be abundant. In Cherokee, Georgia, where the wheat crop promised well a few weeks ago, it has been almost entirely destroyed on all the low and level lands by the rust, and we have no thought that over half a crop will be made in that section.

In Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Mississippi the reduction of cotton is even greater than in Georgia. It is a rare thing to see a cotton field on the Memphis and Charleston Road, while last year nearly the whole of that splendid country was devoted to the staple. Corn now prevails everywhere, and the crop bids fair to be most abundant. Intelligent planters informed us that the same state of things existed off from the road, the experience of the present season having thoroughly disgusted the people generally with a redundant cotton crop. Throughout all that section the crops of all sorts are in a bad condition as to culture. The entire spring has been so wet that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in both planting and working, and the rains still continued.

In the Mississippi Valley, on the Arkansas and Red rivers, the same unfavorable condition of things exists, if not to a worse extent. The whole country is flooded, and planting of every kind is exceedingly backward. It is feared that the waters will not subside and the earth become dry enough in time to make anything like an average crop. We heard nowhere a higher estimate of the crop of the present year than three millions of bales, and our own observations do not justify us in putting it bey

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC BABES IN THE WOOD.

From the N. Y. Times.

Senator Schurz will doubtless feel much gratified by the fact that the Democrats of Pennsylvania have taken him up and "indorsed" him. The longest of all the resolutions which they passed at their convention on Wednesday is devoted to him. Indeed, most articles in Democratic papers, or resolutions at Democratic conventions, begin with these words:—"As Senator Schurz says, we," etc., etc. The glory of a true Republican must be to furnish Democratic politicians with ideas, seeing that they have none of their own. They are sheep without a shepherd, and bleat loudly for a leader. At present the Democratic party is living upon the crumbs which fall from the table of Senator Schurz, or which are thrown to them by a few "advanced" Republicans of the same school.

The New York *Express*—which is, after all, a more satisfactory Democratic journal than many others of greater pretensions—says to the Republicans, "The Democrats are not such fools as to play into your hands, by permitting you to make principles or platforms for them." Nevertheless, that is precisely what the Democrats are doing at this moment. Mr. Vallandigham's propositions amount to this—"Let us go and dress ourselves up in the Republicans' clothes, and see if we cannot pass ourselves off for the real Simon Pure." Vallandigham has tried fighting against the irresistible long enough, and he now says, "It is all of no use. Let us pretend that we are on the same side as the enemy." Some of our contemporaries—the Springfield *Republican* among them—are frequently urging us to encourage this spirit in the Democrats. They think that Democrats ought to be invited on to Republican ground. So they ought—but it is all dream-land which these happy-family Republicans see before them. They might as well say, let us sit down together and order in the millennium. The Democrats only want to float into power on the Republican corks, and then they would cut loose soon enough. The great and insuperable difficulty before them is that the policy which might win them the North would certainly lose them the South. They cannot furbish up a programme which would be equally satisfactory to both sections of their party. This is what will ruin them in the Presidential contest. The terms which alone would be acceptable to the North would be rejected with bitter indignation by the South. The leaders foresee the danger, and all their skill is now applied to the preparation of a soothing mixture, which can be offered alike to the man who fought for the Union and the man who fought for secession. Count Cagliostro himself would have been puzzled to concoct such a draught, and the Democratic quacks have thus far had all their doses thrown in their faces.

Failing the discovery of a satisfactory nostrum, the Democrats naturally fall back upon the old line—abuse of the President. Even this horse has lately broke down under their weight. Somehow or other, reckless calumnies of General Grant do not seem to "take" quite so much as they did. The President has gone on very quietly with his work, doing his duty with absolute delity—disappointing a Fenton here and there, and making enemies because he will not be "bullied" into the disposal of offices—but doing all that he can to encourage necessary reforms, to settle old standing disputes with foreign powers, and generally to leave a good record behind him. The Fenton organs do not like him, but the people do. The Fentons vow implacable hostility, but the people inwardly despise this sort of warfare, and will estimate the President by his acts rather than by the abuse of his enemies. Even the ultra Democratic journals perceive that the President is rather benefited than injured by the incessant slanders heaped upon him. The Cincinnati *Commoner*, that fine specimen of the surviving Copperhead, remonstrates thus with its Democratic friends:—"Why ignore the fact that Grant, whenever measured by any true standard, is a much safer man than Sumner? All the impulses of the latter are false. Grant's are right in many things. Why attempt to create the impression that Grant has no ability at all, when events prove the reverse? Do you suppose all our people to be purblind?" Here we have very wise talk from an apparently unpromising quarter. The course of the Administration has been of a good, sound, commen-sense, and prosperous character, and the squeals of the Fentons, no matter from what State they hail, cannot blind the people to that fact. The public will judge General Grant by results, and not weigh him in the scales of angry and disappointed politicians. Meanwhile, the babes in the wood will go on trying to find their way out, and making a sorry mess of the attempt.

CURSE YE, MEROZ!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The descendants of John Knox and his brethren in Philadelphia have assuredly not forgotten their ancient battle-cry, "Meroz," being still, as of old, the Scarlet Woman on her seven hills, whom they by no means agree with Carlyle in writing down an extinct Satan. This sect our readers will remember as the one who lately brought themselves before the public in their dispute with Mr. George H. Stuart anent the diabolical proclivities of hymn-singing. The synod is now in convention in the City of Brotherly Love, and occupied, as a synod of any religious body should be, in discovering for the world evidences of God's watchful care of His children, and subjects of thanksgiving for His infinite mercy. An ordinary spectator would suppose that out of the national history of the past few years, with its chartered judgments and vast results of moral power, a history in which each man there present had his share of thought or feeling, cause for gratitude might have been found; that indeed they need have gone no further than the soft spring sunshine and the buds on the green waving branches outside of the church windows to know that God still held the world secure in the hollow of His hand, as in the day when He first smiled upon it and pronounced it good; that out of these simple daily miracles, if they went no further, they might have carried home lessons to their people of the love of our Elder Brother to us all, the evil as well as the good, and the infinite charity taught thereby.

But our reverend friends were in no mood for sunshine or spring buds and blossoms, any more than for universal brotherly love. After a short glance over the world's history, they appeared to find nothing had occurred worthy of commemoration before or since the days of Knox, and consequently formed themselves into a committee of the whole, and resolved, that this Church, represented in General Synod, return their devout thanks to God this day for the life and labors of the great Scottish reformer.

De gustibus, etc.—even in the matter of saints. This saint was an honest Christian, and zealous, if narrow and crude; and we would suggest that a republication just now of his famous philippic "Against the ungodly regimen of women over the country," might be seasonable and wholesome. The synod, however, fell back from John Knox on to the consideration of the "Massacre of St. Bartholomew," which was, as everybody knows, a brutal and terrible tragedy enough. Why, however, it should remain, in the eyes of certain otherwise healthy and sensible people, a perpetual blood-spot to make them color-blind to all other phases of history, passes ordinary comprehension. The synod proceeded to resolve that they rejoiced in that the tri-centennial anniversary of this feast of horrors would occur in 1872, and finally, in solemn conclave, pronounced that the blood of the saints massacred on that day was at last avenged, while, by request of the synod, a solemn prayer of thanksgiving was offered that Paris had met her deserts. However consolatery it may be to human nature to curse Meroz, it appears to be a still more grateful task to rejoice that the curse has fallen.

It requires an eye as keen as Knox's own, perhaps, to trace the connection between starving and murdered wives and babies of Parisian workmen to-day, and the bloody cruelties committed centuries ago by the De Medicis and the Guises; but our reverend friends speak with oracular authority of the ways of Providence, and it becomes us to be silent. But are their own skirts quite clean of the blood of the innocents? If due-bills for murder can thus be brought in against a Church after three hundred years have passed, and blood for blood be required with interest, ought they not to be looking into the doings of their progenitors when they, like Catherine, were drunk with power? There is that massacre at Tredah, under Cromwell, yet unpaid for, as bloody as St. Bartholomew, and only shorter in duration because the supply of victims gave out sooner. That of the Pequod fort in Connecticut, burned when filled with sleeping men and helpless women and children to the music of resounding Covenanting hymns? Can it be that our friends of the Philadelphia Synod have yet to pay with their respectable lives for these grisly dances of death in long-ago ages? Or are they in this, after all, the most trustworthy interpreters of His doings who sees not as man seeth, and whose ways are not as our ways?

THE REAL CENTRALIZATION.

From Every Saturday.

It is a statement frequently made that a fearful centralization is going on in our Government which threatens to paralyze the States and destroy individual liberty. Like most alarming outcries, it seems to us to have but a semblance of justification. Hamilton remarked in the *Federalist:*—"The operations of the Federal Government will be most extensive and important in times of war and danger; those of the State governments in times of peace and security." If he had foreseen a war, not of the ordinary character, not such as the Union actually encountered before the present generation, but one waged by States themselves against the Federal Government, how much stronger would he have made his statement! Concurring with Madison in the saying that the Union was not a monster whose members controlled its head, he would have vindicated the general exercise of powers by the Federal Government which was assumed during the war of the Rebellion. That Government, in a sudden and chaotic crisis, was called to save the life of the nation. The machinery provided in the Constitution for ordinary exigencies was inapplicable, or was thrown out of gear by the secession of eleven States. The nation fell back on its inherent powers, using the forms of law, following precedent wherever it could, but confronting the peril at all events; and it succeeded. In so doing it showed itself strong where even the most acute and disinterested critics, like De Tocqueville, had pronounced it weak. Undoubtedly that was a centralizing process; but its results were of two kinds: those which were temporary or which will recur only with the return of a similar crisis, and those which have entered into the working character of the Government.

What, then, is the permanent centralization which is supposed to have originated with the present era? In a word, it is the increasing predominance of the legislative branch of the Government. When the war of the Rebellion came on it was found, as has been well said, that Congress was the driving-wheel of the Government engine, while the will of the people was the motive power. The Judiciary was powerless, the Executive could do but little more than await legislative action. And so it continued throughout the war; and the lesson that was then learned, which England was centuries in acquiring, will never be forgotten, and the result will be to make Congress the predominant force in our Government, as Parliament is in the British Government. We know there are those who imagine that the Executive has been gaining on the other departments, and that the real centralization is there. No greater mistake is possible. The President of the United States is not near so powerful in our political system as he was even a dozen or fifteen years ago. Buchanan, who was much weaker personally than Grant, carried through the Lecompton iniquity, which was much more obnoxious than the San Domingo project, which Grant was obliged to drop. Perhaps it will be said that the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations is a proof of the power and interference of the Executive with the legislative department; but the failure of the main scheme, of which Mr. Sumner's removal was but an incident, shows that the latter event was chiefly owing to other and probably personal causes, existing in the Senate itself. How the President fares in a direct issue with Congress, even where he is strongest, as in the control of patronage, may be seen in the Tenure-of-Office law, with which President Johnson was lassoed. In whichever direction we turn, in fact, we see this same process of legislative ascendancy going on. Does the Supreme Court render a decision adverse to the action and views of Congress? The court can be reconstituted and enlarged by Congress, till the decision is reversed. We do not say that such was the history developed by the recent legal-tender decisions; but we do say that the example shows what *can* be done in such exigencies, and the mere fact of ability often answers every purpose of its exertion. In Mr. Fisher's thoughtful work on "The Trial of the Constitution," great stress is laid upon the practical inefficiency of the fifth article—that providing for amendments—of the Constitution. Since the book was written the author has doubtless had occasion to see in this very weakest part of the Government, as he had considered it, one of the strongest proofs of the controlling power of Congress, which consummated the three last constitutional amendments and recast the Government, by requiring the rebellious States to ratify the amendments as among the conditions of restoration to the Union. In short, Congress is the section of the Government which is clothed with practical ability—which does things—and consequently it draws to itself the forces of sovereignty and must go on increasing while the other branches are decreasing.

In pursuing this investigation it might be shown, we think, that not only is Congress gaining on the co-ordinate branches of the Government, but the House of Representatives is gaining on the Senate; but it is not necessary to be thus minute. It is more to the point to glance at the necessity and the safety of this general process. Without its inauguration it is perfectly clear that the nation could not have been rescued from its recent peril. The Government, as previously operated, was like an old-fashioned man-of-war, powerful on its broadsides, but exposed to raking fires and to boarding, especially if disabled at the helm; while now it resembles a turreted iron-clad, with its guns under ready control and equally effective in any direction. This adaptability gives an impression of greater accession of power than has actually happened, and we think it will be found on examination that the States and the other branches of the Federal Government have not been divested of any attributes really essential to the welfare of the people, and that Congress has assumed none that are dangerous. It has certainly attempted no such pretensions as the Supreme Court judges quietly put forth in the Dred Scott decision, which affirmed that this Government had been administered on wrong principles for seventy years and that no barriers could be erected against the national spread of slavery. There were no outcries then about centralization! And yet that decree was made without any impulse from the people, by men who held life offices, and it was claimed to be irreversible in its nature. Congress, on the other hand, comes directly from the people, and goes back to them again at short intervals, and is never free from the popular pressure. If any branch of the Government, therefore, can be safely intrusted with increased power, it is the legislative. Further securities against abuse are found in the vast and increasing extent of our country, which will render any deleterious kind of centralization, like that of the French political system, utterly out of the question; and also in the character of our people, whose impulses, training, and experience make them more and more the haters of everything in the nature of absolutism. But they do see that a government, like all other instrumentalities, to be worth anything must be efficient, and they are taking care that ours shall be.

CANADA.

From Harper's Weekly (edited by G. W. Curtis).

The present political situation and prospects of Canada make the opinion of that country upon the treaty of Washington a subject of peculiar interest. The Canadian member of the commission, Sir John A. Macdonald, is a man of unquestionable ability, and he would not be likely to assent to any terms which would be injurious to his country or to the government party of which he is the leader. For the very reason, however, that Sir John is a leader of that party, and has assented to that treaty, it is opposed by the opposition. But that the advantages of the arrangements proposed are not all upon one side is evident from a careful study of the document, and it is to be hoped that no serious opposition will be finally shown in Canada, for the sake of good feeling hereafter. If the concession of the mutual freedom of the fisheries, and of the free trade in fish and fish-oil, should appear to be onerous upon Canada, the United States will pay a difference, to be determined, and the money so paid will, of course, be left with Canada by the British Government. But there are general reasons why Canada should view the treaty as kindly as possible.

The policy of the British Government is colonial freedom. The troops have been wholly withdrawn from Canada, and the country is recommended to form an army for itself. The feeling of the British Cabinet is unmistakable, and it has probably the sympathy of the country. The Marquis of Normandy, indeed, lately made a speech upon his departure for Queensland as Governor, in which he said that he hoped the links between the colony and the mother country would be more closely drawn than ever. The *Spectator* says that Lord Kimberly, the Secretary for the Colonies, who was present, must have been rather astonished, because, it adds, this has not lately been the wish of the Foreign Office. The *Spectator*, however, thinks that it is the sentiment of Great Britain, but it differs from authorities quite as competent to measure that sentiment. What the Tories might do, should they come into power, is not certain, but it is very evident that separation is the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. "The solitary link that now binds us to the mother-land," says the Hamilton *Times*, "is the appointment by England of our Governor-General." And it is rumored that Lord Lisgar, the present Governor-General, will be succeeded by a Canadian appointed by the home Government; if, indeed, the Canadians should not be authorized to elect a Governor.

The independence of Canada, therefore, must be considered imminent; and perhaps the only serious perplexity in conceding it at once arises from doubts as to its subsequent relations with the United States. There is no general desire in the country for annexation to us. The Canadian is an extreme Englishman in feeling. The traditions of the motherland and race are very powerful with him. Besides, every thoughtful Canadian sees with apprehension the ferocity of our politics, and the corruption which threatens us. He may also very naturally imagine that as an independent and virtually republican country, Canada may avoid some of the defects which experience has disclosed in our system. Becoming independent, therefore, with no wish for annexation, the important question with Canada is the tone of public sentiment in this country. Is it hostile or friendly? Would Canada have anything to fear from aggression upon our side? Would any party, for instance, to secure the Irish vote, advocate a policy of forcible annexation?

That there has been ill feeling upon our side towards Canada is true. It arose from the peculiarly bitter tone of the Canadian press during the war, and from the use of Canada as a base for Rebel raids. But this feeling has very much passed away, and every sensible citizen of this country knows that the Fenian incursions from our side have balanced the account of forays. The Fenian fury, however, was not directed against Canada itself, but against Canada as an exposed flank of England. If Canada were separated from England, and quietly pursued her course as an independent neighboring nation, although the question of ultimate union would undoubtedly be entertained upon both sides, the result would be left wholly to time. Any threat, any hint of coercion, would not only properly alienate the united sentiment of Canada, but it would encounter the resolute opposition of the intelligence and honor of this country. If, therefore, apprehension of danger from the United States delays the accomplishment of Canadian independence, it may be peremptorily dismissed as chimerical.

But if this be the present situation, it would be unfortunate that the treaty should be endangered by Canadian opposition. Here is an opportunity which is seldom offered to great nations, and still more seldom improved, of restoring harmony to the English-speaking countries, and thereby securing the more satisfactory development of free institutions. Here is a treaty which is evidently the work of men honestly seeking a fair agreement. It is not the result of a contest of jealousy nor of any unworthy emotion. It is not the settlement of a war in which a victor treats with the vanquished, and it is therefore not liable to be disregarded at the first favorable moment. It is a treaty in which civilization itself is interested—in which all sides have made concessions, in which, consequently, no one has gained unfair advantages, and which, for that reason, each party should try to ratify, not so mindful of possible objections which each might urge as of the benefits which all secure.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

An esteemed correspondent asks us to answer the following questions:—"Has a citizen of the United States, as such, any rights within the several States, and if any, what rights? What would be 'appropriate legislation' to enforce such rights?" We will reply as briefly as possible, but shall not go over ground with which we have already made our readers familiar. The Constitution, as originally adopted, assumed that the status of citizenship existed independently of that instrument, but it nowhere defined this condition, nor described the rights and immunities which flow from it; it rather took them for granted as being involved in the very notion of citizens and citizenship. Undoubtedly citizenship implies a duty of protection on the one side correlative to the duty of allegiance on the other. It seemed best to confer upon the several States the function of actively administering this high duty in respect to personal liberty, security, and the enjoyment of property. To the State governments was therefore allotted the primary, and, with the exception immediately to be stated, the exclusive control of all matters pertaining to the domestic and civil affairs of the citizen, all matters relating to the protection of life, person, liberty, and property. But while the grants to the States were thus so large, and were unrestrained by any express limitations, except by the provision that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and by the provisions respecting bills of attainder, *ex-post-facto* laws, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts, they were nevertheless held and were to be exercised under a most important implied limitation, growing out of the fundamental facts of an essential nationality and of citizenship independent of the Constitution, and out of the residuum of duty left in the General Government to afford final protection to citizens. This implied limitation was as follows:—All citizens being free and equal, they must remain so before the laws of a State; they must be left by those laws in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; they must not be subjected to any discriminating or class legislation. In other words, while the field of active legislation in reference to all private and civil matters was left open to the States, and was primarily to be occupied by them alone, they were implicitly forbidden to make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or to deny to any citizen the equal protection of the laws. In our opinion, a State statute which violated these implied prohibitions was null and void to exactly the same extent and for exactly the same reason that a bill of attainder or law impairing the obligation of contracts was null and void. The first section of the fourteenth amendment was therefore declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution, and introduced no new principle or rule. We concede that this position would not have been acquiesced in prior to the war, which kindled the slumbering sentiment of nationality into a clear and steady flame, but it is now accepted as correct by all who, like ourselves, regard the United States as essentially a nation, and its organic law as framed by the one people thereof. In it we find the authority to enact the Civil Rights bill, which was so grand an idea in the development of the national idea. Whatever doubts may have existed prior to the war in respect to the rights of citizens and the limitations upon the legislative power of the States, they have all been removed by the first section of the fourteenth amendment, which has simply put into a positive and express form what was before inferential and subject to the varying interpretation of Congresses and courts.

The result is that, citizens being free and equal, each one has, as against the State in which he may be—that is, as against the State acting in its organic capacity—the right to remain free and equal to his fellows. The State is organically represented by its legislature, which alone wields the portion of sovereignty entrusted to it; the State acts organically by its legislature, and through its laws, and in no other manner; the implied restrictions of the Constitution which we have mentioned, and the express restrictions of the fourteenth amendment, are in terms addressed to a State exercising its function of law-making. The citizen has, therefore, under the fourteenth amendment the right, as against a State, that no laws shall be passed by its Legislature, or enforced by its officers, which abridge his privileges or immunities as a citizen, which deprive him of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or which deny to him the equal protection of the laws. He has thus a right, as against the State, that his life, liberty, or property shall not be taken from him by virtue of State authority, in any other manner than by a regular course of judicial proceeding, and that all laws which affect him in his private and civil capacity shall affect him and all other citizens alike, without discrimination or class distinction. Under other provisions of the Constitution, he has a right, as against a State, that its legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, which may operate upon his life, person, liberty, property, or agreements. The effect of the second section of Article IV is simply to make these several rights effective as against all the States of the Union, instead of confining their operation to the single commonwealth in which the person may reside. While the citizen is clothed with these rights directed against a State and referring to its legislative action, to its high function of law-making; while he has a right that the State laws shall protect him in the enjoyment of all the immunities which are based upon the fundamental facts of his freedom and equality, he has no jural right—that is, no right which can be made the subject of legislation, or which can be taken cognizance of by the courts—against a State in reference to the due administration of its proper and valid laws by its executive and judicial officers. We wish to dwell upon this proposition with emphasis. A confusion in the minds of legislators and of the public in reference to this very subject lies at the foundation of the Force bill. The proposition we have thus stated must be maintained by all those who wish to preserve the nationality of the Union and the supremacy of its Government, and, at the same time, the principle and practice of local self-government in respect to all things local and private. We repeat, therefore, that when a State has passed laws in agreement with the fundamental facts of freedom and equality, its organic legal duty to the Constitution and to the citizen is discharged; the Constitution can no longer be invoked to compel its action, and the citizen has no jural right as against it that these proper laws shall be duly administered by the executive and judicial officers. That this must be true is seen at once, when we consider that if such a right exists at all it can have no limit; if the citizen has such a right in respect to the due administration of proper laws, it cannot stop short of requiring absolute perfection in the course of administration, which would be simply impossible. When, therefore, the laws of a State are proper, the citizen has no jural right, as against the State, that prosecuting and police officers shall be vigilant in acts of prevention, of inquisition, and of apprehension, that grand juries shall be ready to find indictments and petit juries to convict, that judges shall be quick and stern to punish. All this is beyond the reach of the United States constitutional sanctions and, we may add, of State constitutional sanctions. We desire, upon this point, to be exactly understood. By jural right is meant a right which can be the subject-matter of statutory enactment and of judicial cognizance. The citizen, beyond all question, has rights—or we should prefer to say privileges—in respect to the due administration of the laws, but they are political, merely, and not jural; they are held by him in connection with all other persons, and are to be maintained and enforced by him through the ballot-box, and by means of a public opinion which he helps to create. This is a necessary incident of all governments, and especially of those which are republican and representative. If the good and valid laws which legislatures have enacted are not duly administered, there is no legal remedy to be obtained either from Congress or from the State governments; redress must be found alone in a change of officers through the ordinary processes of election and appointment. So much of the responsibility of government does the organic law leave with the people themselves as the final depositaries of power. It is hardly necessary to state that we do not here refer to the exceptional cases of positive corruption or maladministration in office, where the offenders become liable to the ordinary punishments for crime or to impeachment. The first question is thus, as we believe, plainly and accurately, though briefly, answered. We have not referred to rights which may flow from the fifteenth amendment, because none of our readers need be told that the electoral capacity does not belong to any person merely by virtue of his being a citizen of the United States. What has already been said suggests the ready answer to the second question. The language used by our correspondent shows that he has the fourteenth amendment in mind. The phrase "appropriate legislation" is used in the last three amendments, and nowhere else in the Constitution. In the present connection, such "appropriate legislation" must relate to the rights which, though originally implied in the organic law, were first expressed in the first section of the fourteenth amendment. The nature of these rights, as already described, tells what legislation is appropriate. In the first place, no legislation at all is necessary. All the various constitutional prohibitions directed against particular acts or classes of legislation, either by Congress or by the States, execute themselves. Being negative and mandatory in their form and effect, any statute passed in contravention of their requirements is simply null and void. The remedy for their violation is judicial rather than legislative. It has never been thought necessary for Congress to pass statutes in aid of the three important prohibitions which are found in the tenth section of Article I, and which protect life, liberty, and property by forbidding the States to pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. The new prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment stand upon the same basis as the old ones, are similar in form and nature, and, like them, are to receive their force and sanction from the courts. Congress may clothe the national tribunals with ample jurisdiction over all cases arising under such invalid local laws, and the citizen will thus be fully protected from their unjust and injurious effect. Secondly. If the Legislature of a State should place upon its statute-book any law which violated the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, and which thus infringed the rights of citizens as above described, Congress might, beyond a doubt, declare all acts of State executive and judicial officers, and others, in enforcing such laws, to be offenses against the United States, and make them cognizable in the national courts. We express no opinion upon the question whether the State legislators themselves, who enacted the invalid laws, can, in like manner, be made amenable to judicial sanctions. In accordance with this doctrine, the Civil Rights bill, in its main features, was a proper exercise of the authority conferred upon Congress. Thirdly. In no case can the United States interfere with violations of State laws by individual offenders. In no case can Congress confer upon the national courts jurisdiction over criminal acts of violence done by one or more persons acting singly or in concert against the private civil rights of life, liberty, person, and property, which belong to all citizens alike. *A fortiori*, in no case can Congress make the defaults, deficiencies, and laxities of State executive and judicial officers, in duly administering those State laws which are valid and proper, offenses cognizable by the Courts of the United States. In the foregoing we do not, of course, include the very exceptional instance of domestic violence within a State, which is specially provided for by the fourth section of article IV. We have thus answered the questions fully, though briefly, and, as we trust, with precision and accuracy. The subject is a broad one, and a complete treatment of it requires that the naked propositions which we have stated sometimes without the connecting links of thought should be carefully illustrated and amplified.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL

SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
ST. VITUS' DANCE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.
Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,
S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
4 19 wsmtf 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.

PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.
Price $1·25. Sold by all Druggists. 4 29 sw9t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 251

ESTABLISHED 1844.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
9 22 eod3 Opposite Girard Bank.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 5 TENTH Street.
Having opened anew and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will conclude her engagement this evening by appearing as "Marguerite" in the drama of *The Serpent on the Hearth*. The performance will conclude with the drama of *Dick Turpin, the Highwayman*.

On Monday Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit, when *Bamboozling, The Bonny Fish Wife*, and *Our American Cousin* will be represented. In the second named piece Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard will appear, and will sing several popular songs.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the dramas of *The Colleen Bawn* and *The Pioneer Patriot*.

On Monday a new drama by Watts Phillips, entitled *No Escape*, and Foote's comedy of *The Liar* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *Saratoga* will be given for the last times this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" for the last times this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An immense crowd attended the Point Breeze races yesterday. American Girl won one race, Fanny Fern another, and Fleetwood the third. On the last heat of the contest in which the American Girl was entered a villain attempted to break up the race by throwing a linen duster into the mare's face. The attempt did not succeed and the Girl won the race. The man would have been badly dealt with had he not been arrested and protected by a policeman.

Domestic Affairs.

—Vice-President Colfax is slowly improving.

—Extensive smuggling operations at the port of New York have just come to light.

—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Grand River, Indian Territory.

—Charles Eacker was executed yesterday noon at Fonda, N. Y., for the murder of Thomas E. Burdick.

—The bigamy case of Representative Bowen, of South Carolina, was called in the Criminal Court of Washington yesterday, and was postponed until Tuesday.

—It is thought probable that the United States Senate will adjourn *sine die* to-day. A number of the members took time by the forelock and started yesterday for their homes.

Foreign Affairs.

—Terrible fires continue to rage in Paris.

—All the collections of the Louvre and Palais Royal are intact.

—In Jamaica, W. I., grand juries have been abolished, and the Attorney-General in future is to make presentments.

—The remnant of the Communists yesterday attempted to cut a way towards Pantin, but were closely pursued by the Government troops, who slaughtered them without mercy.

—Yesterday the Government troops surprised, and shot on the spot, a large company of women engaged in pouring petroleum into cellars and afterwards throwing upon it lighted fuses.

—A despatch received last evening by Secretary Fish from Minister Washburne says:—"There is fighting in the remote parts of Paris and some new fires, but the Americans and their property are all safe."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional City News See Outside Pages.*)

PHILADELPHIA MERCHANDISE IN BOND.

The New Transportation Law—Remarks of the Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Yesterday the committee of merchants appointed by Collector Forney to confer with the Treasury Department in reference to the transportation of goods in bond from New York to this city, held a meeting at the office of Mr. Plitt, No. 508 Walnut street. L. P. Thompson occupied the chair and Mr. Buchey acted as Secretary.

D. G. Lobdell, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, was present, and after stating that the Secretary of the Treasury had a consultation with the Collector of New York, in which the latter promises to afford all facilities for the proper execution of the new law, Mr. Lobdell said:—

The importations of dutiable merchandise at New York are well known to be so largely in excess of the conveniences and means for the prompt appraisal of the goods and the speedy liquidation or ascertainment of the duties, that there is every reason to believe the immediate transfer of all importations intended for Philadelphia and several other ports, without examination, appraisement, and liquidation of duties at New York, will meet with the decided approbation of the importers and customs officials at that port, as a measure affording practicable and desirable relief to their own local business. At all events, I think I can assure you that no factious opposition on the part of customs officials at New York need be apprehended.

In respect to proper modes of procedure, I again respectfully suggest the importance of importers at ports of destination having a suitable agent at New York to whom the goods can be consigned for immediate transportation, and to whom the invoices, with the consular certificates attached, can be sent in the first instance. By this means much unnecessary delay can be avoided.

I also have to say that a copy of the invoices, declarations, and certificates must be kept on file at the custom house at ports of first arrival. In cases in which the certificate copy cannot be had for that purpose, such copies will, of course, have to be furnished by the consignee or agent. I find, on examination, that the forms of declarations and certificates are prescribed in the consular regulations of 1870. I have to suggest that the use of printed blank forms of such declarations and certificates can easily be procured, by having them printed, in such manner as to leave space for names and dates to be inserted to form the copies required.

The question as to whether the use of internal revenue stamps is required by law on the entry (form A) for transportation, has been plainly and fairly presented for the consideration of the department. An early decision has been requested and may soon be expected.

A free interchange of opinions was then had among the gentlemen present.

A telegram was received from the Hon. Leonard Myers, addressed to Colonel John W. Forney, as follows:—"Please say to committee that the Secretary assures me every aid will be given to carry out the law in regard to direct importations, and new regulations will be made for the purpose whenever requisite."

Mr. Huston, Deputy Collector of this port, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That Colonel J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, be requested to say to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is practicable, under the law, to have the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia designate one of his sworn officers to be stationed at New York city, to take charge of all entries of merchandise arriving at the port of New York for immediate transportation to the port of Philadelphia, after the entries have been received by him, to have the same checked with the manifest at the Custom House, and to cause the merchandise to be delivered to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for transportation, drayage and fees to be paid by the railroad company; also that the Secretary of the Treasury instruct the Collector of the Port of New York to afford said officer all due facilities for the performance of his duties.

After passing resolutions of thanks to Colonel Forney, Collector of the Port, and Mr. D. G. Lobdell, special agent of the Treasury, for the interest they had taken in the matter, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

MEMORIAL ORGAN.

In the Presbyterian Church, Germantown—The Compass of the Instrument.

The Market Square Presbyterian Church of Germantown last week placed in their building a new organ. The instrument is a memorial in commemoration of the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

It is beautifully finished and is painted in the new style of polychromatic art, and is built of chestnut, with walnut facings, the wood work being finished in oil. The key-boards and stops are in a most compact form, and we notice several new arrangements for the convenience of the organist. The principal of these is a pedal by the use of which the organist may arrange a combination of stops of the "Great Manuale" without moving his hand from the key-boards. The "Pedale" has a compass adequate to the performance of all music written for the organ, and contains pipes of large scale, giving full, deep, and pervading bass of ample power. The arrangement of stops, and the compass of the Manuale and Pedale, combine in the most economical form the greatest variety and power, with a dignity, fulness, and delicacy of tone rarely found even in larger instruments.

It has a compass of manuals from C to A—58 notes, and a compass of pedale from C to D—27 notes, and contains the following stops and pipes, viz.:—

GREAT MANUALE.

Open Diapason	8 ft.,	Metal,	58 Pipes.
Dulciana	8 "	"	46 "
Stopped Diapason Bass, Melodia,	8 "	Wood,	58 "
Octave	4 "	Metal,	58 "
Fifteenth	2 "	"	58 "
Mixture	2 ranks,	"	116 "

SWELL MANUALE.

Keraulophon	8 ft.,	Metal,	46 Pipes.
Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble	8 "	Wood,	58 "
Flute Harmonique	4 "	Metal,	58 "
Oboe, Bassoon, Tremulant	8 "	"	58 "

PEDALE.

Sub Bass (Bourdon)...16 ft. tone, Wood, 27 Pipes.

MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

Swell to Great.	Swell to Pedale.
Great to Pedale.	Bellows Signal.
Two Combination Pedals.	

The amount of air in the bellows is shown to the organist by a mechanical arrangement, and one of the stops issued to tell the "assistant organist in the rear" that more wind is wanted. In the centre of the organ is a chestnut slab, on which in gold letters is inscribed—"Memorial—1871."

The organ cost $2200, and was built by E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston, Mass. It has been examined by several professors of music and organists, and is pronounced satisfactory in every respect.

OUR DEAD HEROES.

Their Graves to be Decorated.

The following is a self-explanatory order relative to Decoration Day.:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, G. A. R., INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, EASTERN DIVISION, PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.—I. At the approaching decoration ceremonies on the 30th inst., the following details for duty and assignments to cemeteries will be adhered to, viz:—

Post No. 2. Monument and North Laurel Hill.
Post No. 5. West of Ninth, south of Walnut street (except Lafayette).
Post No. 6. Germantown and vicinity.
" 8. Glenwood.
" 19. Odd Fellows and Mechanics'.
" 27. Lebanon.
Post No. 71. East of Ninth, south of Walnut street (including Lafayette).
Washington Camp, No. 56, P. S. A. Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough.
Camp No. 24, P. S. A., Falls of Schuylkill, North Laurel Hill, co-operating with Post No. 2, G. A. R.

Posts will leave their respective headquarters at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

II. It is desired that the citizens and children aid the Grand Army in these ceremonies, as it will be impossible to attend to all of the cemeteries in and around Philadelphia, and that all Governmental and other offices and places of business be closed on the afternoon of the 30th inst., in respect to the memory of the men who died that the country might live.

By order of
A. R. CALHOUN, Commander.
Benjamin F. Bond, Jr., Inspector.

Bedford Street Mission.

The children's church for May will be held in the Mission House, Alaska street, above Sixth, on Sunday (to-morrow), May 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. William L. Dennis, Esq., has kindly consented to address the children. Friends of the poor little outcasts are invited to attend.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 27th instant, at 2 A. M., HARRY J., son of William G. and Ellen C. Allen.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CALDWELL.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE SOPHIA, wife of Andrew Caldwell, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 630 North Fifteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HARRIS.—On the 23d instant, LETITIA, daughter of Letitia and the late Richard Harris, aged 17 years 5 months and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 221 Greenwich street, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

MUSTIN.—On Thursday, 24th instant, ALFRED B., son of John and Mary T. Mustin, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3908 Spruce street, West Philadelphia, on Monday next, at 2½ o'clock.

RUPP.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 25th inst., HERBERT REYNOLDS, eldest son of Thomas and Emeline P. Rupp, aged 20 years 7 months and 6 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 918 Race street, on Sunday morning, May 28th, at 9 o'clock. Interment in Cedar Hill.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'

ONE-PRICE

ESTABLISHMENT,

604 Market Street,

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 18 smw tf

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1yi

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

8 Per Cent Interest in Gold.

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $15,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY

DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 5 22 mthslm

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS,

AND

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax.

This road is now in the dullest season of the year earning more than 12 per cent. net on the amount of its mortgage obligations.

Its 7 per cent. gold bonds are equal for security to Government or any Railroad issue. They command a ready market, and we are prepared to buy and sell them at all times. No investment in the market, possessing equal guarantees of safety, returns an equal percentage of interest. The Chicago Burlington, and Quincy has given a traffic guarantee, and obligates itself to invest in these bonds 50 per cent. of the gross earnings derived from all business from this road. This is sufficient indication of the estimate of this enterprise by the largest and most far-sighted corporation in the West. A limited quantity still for sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, New York.

For sale in Philadelphia by

De Haven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,

And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swt115

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

OF LONDON,

AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

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BANKERS,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.
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BLOOD, BONE, AND TISSUE-MAKING DIET FOR CHILDREN,

Hubbell's Prepared Wheat,

POUNDS, 50 CENTS.

HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,

No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW SHAPE STONE CHINA,

FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces	$20 20
ALSO,	
Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	12 00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces	7 75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps.	4 50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces	18 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.

Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

SUMMER FASHIONS,
IN
TRIMMED PAPER PATTERNS
AND
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1101, N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, PHILA.,

has made very large additions to her stock of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons to match Suits, Novelties in
Parasols, Gloves, Flowers, Neck-ties; Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Jet, Gilt, and Pearl Jewelry.
LACES—REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE.
Great inducements in Guipure and Thread Laces, Valenciennes, Sleeves, Collars, and Cuffs.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, newest designs; Flouncing, Ruffling and Trimmings.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT.
Walking Suits, Reception and Evening Dresses, Wedding Trousseaux. Large orders executed at short notice and at moderate prices, in the most fashionable style.
Trimmed and Plain Paper Patterns, $6 per dozen.
A perfect system of Dress-cutting taught.
Pinking, Goffering, and Fringing. 5 20 stutfrp

GLASS.

SKY LIGHT GLASS,

3-16, ¼, 5/16, and 1 inch thick.

ROUGH AND RIBBED.

200 plates Ribbed,	24x60,	¼	inch.
200 "	"	24x72,	¼ "
100 "	"	24x84,	3 16 "
100 "	"	28x80,	3-16 "
500 "	Hammered,	24x60,	¼ inch.
100 "	"	24x72,	¼ "
125 "	"	24x60,	¼ "
100 "	"	24x84,	¼ "
16,000 feet Rough,	¼	inch, assorted sizes.	
3,000 "	"	"	"
4,000 "	1	"	"
10,000 "	Rough and Fluted.		

FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY

BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,

Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH ST.,

5 19 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

National Photographic Association

AT

Horticultural Hall,

JUNE 6 to 13,

Grand Display

OF

Photographic Works of Art

From all parts of the world,

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7.

PUBLIC RECEPTION,

MUSIC, READINGS, STEREOPTICON, ETC.

Secured Seats free.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS

LECTURES ON LIGHT,

By Professor HENRY MORTON.

FRIDAY EVENING,

BRILLIANT STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION

of views from all parts of the world.

Music by the GERMANIA ORCHESTRA at both places.

See advertisements next week for sale of Tickets, etc. etc.

W. H. RHOADS, Local Secretary,
No. 1800 FRANKFORD Avenue.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Permanent Secretary,
No. 822 ARCH Street. 5 26 rp tf

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINE F. COOPER, Photographer,
5 13 stuth 6t* No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOSEPH E. and JAMES D. WALKER, Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of BARBARA A. WALKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 532 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
5 25 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee, etc., vs. "THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA." Levari Facias, January term, 1871, No. 487. And

"THE UNION CAR AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA," vs. ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Trustee. In equity. Order of sale, January term, 1871, No. 8.

The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's and Trustee's sales, under the above writs, of all that certain lot or square of ground, with the buildings, improvements, and machinery thereon erected, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward of said city; bounded by Lehman or Thirty-first street, Locust street, Spruce street, and Thirtieth street, and Hare street as vacated. Also, all that certain other lot or piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-seventh ward aforesaid; bounded by said Thirtieth street, Spruce street, ground of William C. Allison, Hare street as vacated, and the river Schuylkill, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June the 5th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 208 West WASHINGTON Square, in said city, when and where all persons are required to make their claims or be debarred from coming upon said fund. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
5 25 thstu5t Auditor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by
J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street,
3 18 smw3m Philadelphia, second floor.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN 59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in 25 Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

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FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer he balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.

Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1296 MARKET street. 5 26 6trp

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERATORS, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BECHER,
No. 1319 CHESNUT Street,
(Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. Williams.) 5 26 6t*

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths Sm No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.

S. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between EDWARD DORAN and RICHARD H. GRIFFITH, under the firm name of DORAN & GRIFFITH, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH is authorized to settle all accounts due to and by the said firm.

EDWARD DORAN,
RICHARD H. GRIFFITH.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1871.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH at 115 S. SECOND Street. 5 26 3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND
GERMAN
SÆNGERFEST,
ON
WHITSUNTIDE MONDAY,
MAY 29, 1871,
AT
WISSAHICKON PARK,
GIVEN BY THE
MÆNNERCHOR,
SÆNGERBUND,
JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR,
AND HARMONIE.

THE PHILADELPHIA ATHLETIC CLUB

will give a performance for the benefit of the visitors.

Tickets, 25 cents each. To be obtained at the gate of the Park.

Trains leave depot, Ninth and Green, each half hour. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 27, Boucicault's delightful Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Eily O'Connor.....ROSE WATKINS
Myles of the Ponies.....HARRY WATKINS
And the grand National Drama,
THE PIONEER PATRIOT.
Jocko, the Deformed.....HARRY WATKINS
Isabel Carlton.....ROSE WATKINS
MONDAY—First performance in America of Watts Phillips' Drama.
NO ESCAPE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF KATE REIGNOLDS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 27,
THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH.
Marguerite.....KATE REIGNOLDS
Concluding with the drama of
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
MONDAY—Benefit of BARTON HILL, Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard as the "Bonnie Fishwife."
TUESDAY—COMEDY OF ERRORS and SERIOUS FAMILY.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS as.....BOB SACKETT
with the DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
SARATOGA SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 5 22 6t

AMERICAN MUSEUM, N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
Re-engagement of the Great Artist,
ROBERT McWADE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Crowds assemble at the Levees of the
DOUBLE BABE.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
RIP VAN WINKLE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
LAST WEEK OF THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
First appearance of
MASTER BROOKS,
the Child Wonder of Song and Dance.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE SILVER FISH.
Comedy, Burlesque, Ethiopian Acts, etc.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO BORDENTOWN.—On and after April 23, 1871, the steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.

Returning—Leaves Bordentown at 4:15 o'clock P. M., Whitehall at 4:30, Bristol at 5:30, Burlington at 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 s5m

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 17trp*

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4883 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel of forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3t5

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
W. W. FENNER,
No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.

This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 253 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

SAXON GREEN.

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 612 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

It is gratifying to find that the attention of thoughtful men is being seriously directed to the great necessity for a thorough and radical reform in our marriage and divorce system. The word "system," however, is a misnomer in this connection, for the evils which exist result from a total want of system, and of such uniform national laws as will alone prevent the scandals which are constantly occurring under the loose and irregular enactments of the several States. Civilized society depends upon a maintenance of the sanctity of the marriage relation, and there is ample evidence to prove that nothing conduces more to social demoralization than laws which permit these relations to be dissolved at pleasure. In Indiana the scandal created by the divorce laws has become so great that it has been found necessary to inaugurate a reform, and under existing regulations a residence of three years is required before a divorce can be granted. This is a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough, and even if Indiana were to institute a radical reform the root of the evil would not be reached, as there are other States equally as bad. Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, in his inaugural address, a few days ago, called attention to the mischievous manner in which the divorce laws of that State work, and he presented some facts and figures that are well worthy of candid consideration. He said:—

"Our divorce laws, unless changed, bid fair to bring us into disrepute. They are notoriously loose—more so than in any other State except Indiana and Illinois. In the year 1870 there were in this State 406 divorces and 4871 marriages—a ratio of about one to twelve, which has been about the proportion for several years. In Vermont the ratio is one to twenty-one, in Ohio one to twenty-seven, in Massachusetts one to forty-four. Divorces may be granted in this State for too many causes; in fact, for almost no cause at all. Discontented and vicious people come here from other States to get divorces which the more strict legislation of their own States deny, thus creating much scandal and tarnishing the fair fame of our State. Some marked cases of this kind have occurred the past year, which loudly call for reform in our laws."

It is well for the men and women of Connecticut and other States where free and easy divorces are permitted, who are capable of appreciating the great danger to the nation that will result if the doctrines of the free love branch of the Woman's Rights party are generally accepted, to agitate for an immediate reform in their State laws; but they should do more than this, for the existing evils cannot be properly cured until the regulation of marriages and divorces is taken away from the States and placed in the hands of the General Government. In this matter a system of uniform laws for the whole nation is imperatively needed, and it should not be possible for the citizens of one State to go to another and obtain a severance of the marriage ties which they could not obtain at home. The power of granting divorces should be taken away from the State Legislatures, who continually use it most corruptly and unjustly, and it should only be entrusted to the United States courts, which, in all human probability, will wield it justly and impartially. To accomplish this important reform a constitutional amendment will be necessary, and we do not believe that there will be any difficulty whatever in obtaining such an amendment if the matter is properly agitated. The power of regulating marriages and divorces is of no earthly advantage to the several States, and the most enthusiastic stickler for State rights can offer no valid reasons why it should not be transferred to the General Government. We believe that the vast majority of the people of the country would cordially endorse such a change as this, if the matter were once properly urged upon their attention; and the only difficulty about effecting the much-needed reform is in getting a proposition for the necessary constitutional amendment fairly before the public. This can be done, however, with comparative ease, if those who appreciate the importance of uniform marriage and divorce laws, and who look with abhorrence upon the licentious doctrines that are openly advocated in certain quarters, will bring their influence to bear upon our lawmakers to urge them to take the proper initiatory steps.

JEFF. DAVIS has been making another speech at Augusta, Georgia. Warned by the effect of his impudent harangue at Montgomery, delivered some months ago, he stated at Augusta that he was fearful to trust himself to speak; but he still ventured to express the opinion that "he did not conceive that the principles of the Lost Cause were dead," and he stated that he looked forward "to the time when he might with propriety speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him." Does he mean that, after a Democratic President is elected, secession will once more become fashionable?

LITTLE RAVEN, Powder Face, Chief Bird, and Buffalo Good, after critically examining Philadelphia, consider it decidedly injured by the varied labors performed here since William Penn began to sell town lots. The narrow streets, thick walls, and huge collection of houses are, in their enlightened judgment, a poor exchange for primeval forests full of game. They think that the old elm tree was put to the worst possible use when its branches were converted into a canopy for treaty-makers; and they see little to admire save our pretty squares, war paint, rifles, revolvers, and blankets of brilliant hues. Little Raven, Buffalo Good & Co., however, have not yet fathomed the mysterious arts by which our chiefs plunder their white brethren. When they fully understand the perfection to which this noble science has been brought, they will be forced to confess that civilization is not, after all, a failure.

THE effort to amend the Registry law seems to have been totally inefficacious. If anything can excuse the Republican House for strenuously opposing modification of any description, it is the character of the avowed leaders of the Democratic party; but even though McMullin and Wallace are to marshal the Democratic legions in the city and State, we think it would have been just and politic to provide that the returns of Philadelphia elections should hereafter be counted in the presence of the judges of our city courts.

WE are glad to notice that Ku-kluxism has so far subsided in South Carolina that Governor Scott has stated to the President that no present necessity exists for placing the Palmetto State under martial law. The late act of Congress and the warning given by General Grant have brought murderous midnight marauders to their senses, and the relics of chivalry are rapidly arriving at the conviction that it is better to cultivate corn and cotton than to devote their time to frightening and killing freedmen.

SLAUGHTERING without mercy, shooting prisoners, burning splendid edifices, firing off shells filled with petroleum, so that, if possible, a whole city may be destroyed, is still the order of the day in Paris. Instead of being the paradise of pleasure-seekers it has become a pandemonium; and the massacre of all the survivors of the Communist forces seems to be reserved as the crowning tragedy.

A CHINESE DOCTOR, Lipotar, has been permitted to testify in a California court; but this act of grace seems to be attributable solely to his determination to appeal from the barbarous code of the State to the higher law of the American Union. Thus civilization and justice are made to radiate from the National Capitol at the command of a majority of the whole people to the remotest frontier.

OBITUARY.

General Jeroslas Dombrowski.

A cable telegram from Versailles announces that the French Government has caused several of the insurgent leaders who were in custody to be shot, among the number being General Jeroslas Dombrowski, the Polish adventurer who, since the fall of Bergeret, has been the principal military commander of the Communists.

Dombrowski was born at Cracow in 1826. In 1863 he served as colonel in the insurrectionary Polish army. In 1865 he was charged with being engaged in the forging and uttering of false Russian notes, but was released in consequence of the withdrawal of the prosecution. He, however, appeared a second time upon the same charge before the Assize Court of the Seine, and was acquitted. Jeroslas Dombrowski dealt in forged passports and false certificates, in which he attested that certain of his countrymen whom he honored with imaginary rank had taken an active part in the insurrection, while, in fact, they had had no share in it. These certificates were used to obtain for the holders certain pecuniary benefits as refugees. In the month of February last Dombrowski endeavored to provoke an insurrection at Bordeaux, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He, however, escaped into Switzerland, where he remained until the end of March. During the siege of Paris, being suspected of communications with the Prussians, he was several times arrested. He had even passed through the enemy's lines with a forged pass. Very shortly before the recent outbreak he was arrested at a moment when he was expressing his desire that the whole French army might be destroyed.

NOTICES.

WARM WEATHER.
WARM WEATHER.
WARM WEATHER.
WANAMAKER & BROWN were never better prepared than this season.
IMMENSE LOTS.
IMMENSE LOTS.
IMMENSE LOTS.
JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.
JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.
JUST SUCH GOODS TO SUIT.
COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.
COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.
COOL, COMFORTABLE, CHEAP.
PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.
PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.
PRICES CERTAINLY THE LOWEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
SPECIAL.—An immense quantity of White Vests far under market prices.
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINES.

FINE SHERRY.

AMO FLOR FINO.

A very high-grade wine, combining the Amontillado with the Rich, Fruity Flavor which makes this wine a rarity among fine Sherries, and not often found in any stock for sale. Imported and for sale by

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE,

N. W. Corner of Ninth and Market Streets.

LINENS,

Scotch Cheviots, Draps d'Ete,

AND ALL KINDS OF

THIN MATERIALS

FOR WARM WEATHER.

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.

N. W. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets.

CLOTHING.

THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS

Of Fine Spring Suits now ready at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Thousands and Thousands

Of Boys of every age can now be accommodated with Choice Clothes Cheap at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands

Of citizens of all sizes and shapes can now walk right into Splendid Spring Garments at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Thousands and Thousands

Of Splendid Piece Goods of every variety now ready to be made to your measure at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Particularly the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.

NOBODY CAN BEAT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUSTERS

READY-MADE

LINEN DUSTERS,

WALKING COATS;

PANTS AND VESTS.

DUSTERS

A LINE OF BEAUTIFUL NEW GOODS FOR MORNING AND TRAVELLING WEAR.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

NAGLE, COOKE AND EWING,

Paper Hangings,

No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,

3 15 smw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,

WILL REMOVE TO

No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

(NORTH SIDE,)

EARLY IN JUNE.

Great Inducements will be Offered in Prices,

Commencing MONDAY, May 29,

TO

REDUCE STOCK.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

5 16 1m4p1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,

AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, No. 1016 ARCH Street.

WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 Per Cent. Per Annum,

Free of all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

BONDS EITHER COUPON OR REGISTERED, at the option of purchaser.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned.

Drexel & Co.

C. & H. Borie.

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen. 5 27 stuthlm

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

AND

Philadelphia & Trenton Railroads.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR NEW YORK.

On and after MONDAY, May 29, 1871, the MORNING MAIL EXPRESS LINE now leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 8:00 A. M., will leave WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT at 8:15 A. M., arriving at New York 11:40 A. M.

Returning, will leave NEW YORK 4:00 P. M., arriving at West Philadelphia 7:46 P. M.

The train now leaving West Philadelphia at 10 A. M., will leave at 11 A. M. for New York, arriving at 2:15 P. M.

1t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Special attention is invited to our

DIAMOND DEPARTMENT,

Greatly increased the past week by recent importations, and more complete than at any previous season.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 1124 CHESNUT St.,

5 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & Co

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

Invite special attention to their stock of

PLATED WARE,

WHICH WILL BE FOUND TO EMBRACE ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.

Quality Guaranteed.

5 1 mwstrp

J.E. CALDWELL & Co

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY,

IN

NEW DESIGNS.

3 18 stuths

DRY GOODS.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH R. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstuf

THE NEW YORK Dyeing and Printing ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

LINEN SHEETINGS.

We are offering great inducements to purchasers this department.

PERKINS & CO.

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST 75 CENT BLACK HERNANI IN THE CITY.

BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.

STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·50. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.

65c. for French Woven Corsets: reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6·50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.

$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESTNUT Street.

5 23 tuthsrptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

727 CHESTNUT STREET. 727

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Black Silks,	Linens for Suits,
Striped Silks,	Black Hernanies,
Silk Pongees,	8-4 French Muslins,
Silk Pongee Serges,	White Piques,
White Alpacas,	Nainsooks,
Black Mohairs,	Victoria Lawns,
Colored Mohairs,	Hamburg Edgings,
Chene Mohairs,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Tea-rose Suitings,	Table Damasks,
French Lawns,	Napkins, Doylies,
Striped Linen Lawns,	Llama Points, etc.

SPECIAL.—1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS, in new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.

5 9tuths ALEXANDER RICKEY, No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. 4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

4 25 tuthsmrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PLAYING POLICY.

Great Raid on New York Policy Gamblers—More than 400 Arrested.

The New York *Post* of last evening says:—

The police raid upon the policy shops this afternoon has resulted in the arrest, it is reported, of nearly five hundred dealers. The raid was made at 12 o'clock punctually, and the dealers were completely taken by surprise. The Twenty-seventh precinct police, under the command of Captain Speight, arrested seven men, visiting No. 9½ Dey, No. 4 Courtland, Nos. 188, 145, 166 Greenwich, and No. 33 Rector streets, and No. 3 Battery Place. The Second precinct police made seventeen arrests, several of which were effected in one of the principal headquarters of policy dealers, No. 206 Broadway. They also visited No. 158 Fulton street, No. 74 Maiden lane, No. 66 Gold street, No. 174 Broadway, No. 2 Park row, No. 124 Beekman, No. 40 Peck Slip, No. 2 Fulton street, No. 22 Peck Slip, No. 111 South street, and No. 41 Fulton street. The police of the Sixth precinct also made seventeen arrests. In all cases the police have seized the books and papers of the policy men, showing the principles upon which they conduct their business. All the prisoners, as soon as their names had been entered at the station-houses, were sent to the Tombs for examination before Justice Dowling. Many of the prisoners are young men, and others are evidently old hands, but all were seized with consternation on the appearance of the police. The raid extended all over the city, but owing to the lateness of the hour it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of prisoners captured. It is said, however, that more than one hundred policy shops were visited, and nearly five hundred persons captured.

CITY ITEMS.

OVERSTOCKED.—The Messrs. A. & J. B. Bartholomew advertise in to-day's paper the late arrival of several invoices of Kid Gloves, some of them one month and some two months later than they should have arrived, on account of the French war; therefore, they find themselves overstocked at this season of the year, and, in order to reduce their stock to near its minimum by July 1, they propose a thirty days' clearance sale. On the genuine "Jouvin" and other fine gloves they have made a heavy reduction in price. Just think of it, the finest kid gloves imported only one dollar and seventy cents ($1·70) a pair! And another point to which we desire to call our readers' attention is, that this offering is not of "old job lots, odd sizes, and colors," but new, fresh goods, just landed, and in all sizes, from 5½ to 8 inclusive. We predict an immense sale of these very popular "Jouvin" gloves at this low price, as the time is short, and those that call first will have the largest assortment to select from. This firm is recognized as the leading house in Philadelphia in kid gloves of all grades, from one dollar a pair to the finest goods. As stated in the advertisement, full lines of these kid gloves may be found at both their stores, No. 23 North Eighth street and No. 908 Chesnut street, and at same prices.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children.

REFRIGERATORS,
Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

A. BARLOW, No. 45 South Second street, has the most beautiful Chamber Suit ever exhibited in this city. Call and see it.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see third page.)

MCCULLY.—On the 27th instant, after a short but severe illness, JAMES MCCULLY, Jr., third son of James and Jane F. McCully, in the 28th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. 5

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 5 6tt*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 5 27 s2t*

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND to-morrow at 10½ A. M., evening at 8 o'clock. Interesting services. *

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers always welcome. *

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY W. WARREN. Strangers invited. *

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN Street, below Third.—Preaching to-morrow 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. GEORGE A. BEATTIE, of Ohio. Seats free and all welcome. §

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

☞ REV. GEORGE A. SIMONSON WILL preach at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. §

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET PRES. CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS, ex-Chancellor of the University of New York, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. *

☞ COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and in the evening at 7½ P. M. Subject:—"The Axe that Flew Off the Handle." §

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, D. D., of Princeton, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. *

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—A Union Meeting will be held on Thursday evening, June 1, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, No. 1334 Chesnut street. Rev. C. D. CLEVELAND will preside and make an address. REV. H. M. WARREN will speak on the "Sabbath Question." Rev. Mr. BRINKLY and others will take part in the exercises. The "Temperance Reform," the "Monthly Circulation of Tracts," and "Mission Work in this City" will be considered. Collection to aid the society. Public invited. *

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

APRIL,

MAY, and

JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

In these months,
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Cures all eruptions of the skin.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures the worst form of blood diseases.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Beautifies the complexion.

All powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids, and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.

A delightful beverage.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
A pleasant, safe, and agreeable cathartic.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Harmless to a child, and taken by children.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Is not a patented pill.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

How to proceed in the
spring and summer months
to insure new life, new blood, new vigor,
Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, and one box of PILLS—worth their
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
No. 154 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD—Esteemed Friend:—We congratulate you on having the handsomest, and, at the same time, the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that we have ever known for the purpose intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefitted by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALLED in the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this see letter:—

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Phila.

ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money, and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE, 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PALACE PHARMACY, GILSEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, and 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pill.

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GREAT SALE IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

A FRESH IMPORTATION OPEN, AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

Upwards of 1000 Pieces in Stock.

We show by far the largest stock of First-class Linens in the city, and are prepared to supply our customers, by the single yard, piece, or whole case,

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S GOLDEN-FLAX LINENS IN ALL NUMBERS.
RICHARDSON'S SONS & OWDEN'S LINENS.
LADIES' SUMMER LINENS.
A GOOD LINEN FOR LADIES' WEAR AT 37½ CENTS.
VERY SUPERIOR LINEN, $5 PER PIECE OF 12 YARDS.
MEDIUM AND HEAVY DRAWER LINENS.

MILLIKEN'S SHIRT BOSOMS.

Pure Linen Shirt Bosoms, from 16 cents each up to the Finest Bosoms made. WE CLAIM THAT OUR SHIRT BOSOMS ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE TRADE.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3·25 PER YARD.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE, estate of Ann Coulter, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Very Desirable Lots, Chelten avenue, School street, Winona street, Coulter street, Penn street, Queen street, Hansberry street, Wissahickon avenue, Laurens street, Morris street, Pulaski avenue, Wayne street. Large and valuable estate. Rare chance for capitalists. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, building lots, fronting on Chelten avenue, School, Winona, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, and Wayne streets, Wissahickon and Pulaski avenues, Germantown. They will be sold according to a plan which may be seen at the auction rooms. N. B.—On lot No. 2 there is a large stone mansion and several small dwellings, stable, etc.; on lot No. 7 a stone house and barn, well shaded, etc. For further particulars apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirhead, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Hon. Ellis Lewis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 653 North Thirteenth street, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street 90 feet north of Wallace street, No. 653; thence extending eastward 81 feet 9¾ inches; thence northward 4 feet 3 inches; thence northwesterly 7 feet 9 inches; thence still northwesterly 9 feet 10 inches; thence westwardly 71 feet 4½ inches to Thirteenth street; thence southward along Thirteenth street 13 feet to the place of beginning. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. There is also an alley between this and the adjoining messuage. The house contains 10 rooms, bathroom, gas, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, with circulating boiler. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 1956 North Tenth street, below Norris street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, below Norris street, No. 1956; containing in front on Tenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to a four-feet-wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house has the modern conveniences: gas (with fixtures throughout), bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, Baltimore heater (in dining-room), underground drainage, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—A mortgage of $2000, now on the property, may remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Modern three-story brick residence, No. 422 North Sixth street, south of Noble street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixth street, south of Noble street, No. 422; containing in front on Sixth street 20 feet, and extending in depth 172 feet to Marshall street. The house has 13 rooms, with all the modern conveniences; gas, 2 baths, hot and cold water, water closet, bell calls, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. It is now occupied by owner, and can be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. — Business Stand. Four-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 727 South eleventh street, south of Shippen street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Eleventh street, 210 feet south of Shippen street, No. 727; containing in front on Eleventh street 16 feet, and extending in depth 85 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It is opposite the market-house. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1534 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, 88 feet 6 inches east of Sixteenth street, No. 1534; containing in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 78 feet to a 5 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 1744 Cuba street, between Moyamensing avenue and Fourth street, south of Morris street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick Dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Cuba street, 351 feet 10 inches south of Morris street, No. 1744, containing in front on Cuba street 15 feet 11½ inches, and extending in depth 42 feet 7 inches, including half of a two feet 8 x inches wide alley. The house has gas, water, etc. etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $46·56, principal $776.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1671	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1225	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1728, (part,)	267	82
do.	1766	310	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES,
Reserved according to terms above set forth.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	364	
do.	1737	349	112
do.	1738	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	123
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	389	146
Brown and Cummings	1632	1060	31
do. do.	1636	1117	31
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	360	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	25
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758	107	
do. do.	1672		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. T. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
WM. HENRY RAWLE,
JOS. B. TOWNSEND, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand, three-story brick store and dwelling northeast corner Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets; containing in front on Bainbridge street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. The bar fixtures are included in the sale. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage for 8 years. Leased until April next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ON MONDAY,

(29th inst.)

WE WILL OPEN

12 BALES

NEW

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

CARPETS,

MADE TO ORDER FOR OUR SALES.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

FRESH

CANTON MATTINGS,

ALL WIDTHS,

WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY

LOW PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1837 and 1839 Filbert street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, No. 1837; containing in front on Filbert street 16 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has ten rooms, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150. Possession in 30 days.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, adjoining the above, being No. 1839; containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has 10 rooms, etc. Possession in 30 days. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 767 S. Seventeenth street, above Catharine street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, above Catharine street, No. 767; containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Catharine street, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good order and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, winter and summer kitchens, with green house above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking ranges, heater, etc. Subject to a ground rent of $54 a year. Immediate possession. $1000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,

FRENCH CRETONNES,

STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

GLOVES.

OVERSTOCKED WITH KID GLOVES.

Overstocked We With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked have With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked by With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked our With Kid Gloves.
Overstocked Kid With Kid Gloves.
Gloves
arriving
too
late
and
THIS WEEK RECEIVING TWO INVOICES.
which
were
one month late,
THEREFORE WE ARE LARGELY OVERSTOCKED
at
This season
WITH GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES
and
will for 30 days
will for 30 days
will for 30 days
sell them at
$1·70 A PAIR.
$1·70 A PAIR.
$1·70 A PAIR.
ONLY
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
One Dollar and Seventy Cents a Pair.
All sizes, from 5½ to 8.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Some Kid Gloves, only slightly soiled from being in the show window, at 50 cents less than the usual prices. [5 27 tuthst

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

STRIKING TRUTHS.

Translated from the German.

Religion is love to God and submission to His divine will; he who murmurs to do His will is devoid of love to God.

Hopes are colors, solitary rays and the offspring of tears. Truth is the sun, emitting the light.

Do right and you need not tremble before man or woman.

Peace of mind gives fortitude to pain, boldness to action, suavity to manners.

A devotional spirit is one of the most delightful aptitudes of the soul. It is not a flight of fancy, not a rhapsody of feeling, not a blending of joy and sorrow, when human life is at flood-tide; but a momentary return of the soul to the fountain head of all joy, all peace, all ecstasy, all blessing, to its native element, God.

If thou art not true to thyself thou wilt cheat others.

A great mind, in a great heart and soul, moves noiselessly in life. It does not flutter about with ostentatious pride, but keeps sweet counsel with its own heart, and communes secretly with its Maker.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Liberal Christian* is of the opinion that "a good sucession of about a third of the Episcopal priesthood from the American Protestant Episcopal Church would be an excellent lesson for the bishops and laity of that body."

—The Episcopalians in Cincinnati, Ohio, through their *Church Guild*, are making strenuous efforts to plant churches in the suburbs, and they are succeeding.

—The New York City Episcopal Mission Society began its work twenty-one years ago, and has extended its missionary work to all the public institutions of the city, besides supporting the Bethlehem Industrial Society, several day and night schools, reading-rooms for boys and young men, industrial school for girls, and a day nursery for children. Their average annual expenditure is $24,000.

—It is reported that a congregation of Dissenters, numbering four or five hundred, in Wimbledon, England, are about to join the Church of England.

—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has declined to accept the bishopric of the Sandwich Islands. His reason is, that he fears a change might imperil the mission in Minnesota.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—As the first fruits of the revival in Lyme, N. H., forty-two new members were received to the church on Sabbath, the 7th instant, thirty-seven by profession. Twenty-three of these are heads of families. The interest still continues.

—On Sabbath, the 7th instant, twenty-two persons were admitted to the church in Bristol, N. H.; all but two by profession. Of these, fourteen were heads of families.

—During the first year's ministry of the Rev. M. J. Savage at Hannibal, Mo., more than one hundred new members have been received, most of them by profession.

METHODIST.

—The gross income of the Methodist Missionary Society for the year which closed October 31, 1870, was $606,727·21. This was below that of the preceding year to the amount of $877·45. The statement of receipts shows, however, that the two items of legacies and sundries fell off in the sum of $22,358·43, thus indicating an advance in the regular contributions of the Church for the year over the preceding of $21,480·98.

—The Protestant Methodist church, at Myricksville, Mass., has come over to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. J. G. Gammons has been appointed pastor.

—The funds secured for the Syracuse University since the subscriptions were opened, February 22, 1870, already exceed $500,000, and are rapidly increasing. The scheme of a broad university, embracing full and distinct faculties in the several departments of arts, law, medicine, industrial science, and fine arts, was adopted; and the College of Arts, including a full undergraduate course, will be opened August 31, 1871. For this faculty the following members were elected:—The Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., Vice-President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; John R. French, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; the Rev. W. P. Coddington, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature. These three now occupy the same positions in Genesee College at Lima.

—Mrs. Adah Sarah, wife of Rev. E. Wanless, missionary in Turkey, died at Rutschuk, March 18. She had been in the mission a little less than three years.

—The New Orleans Preachers' Meeting has decided against the establishment of a colored church, deeming such a church at enmity with the fundamental principles of Republican government, and seeing in it only a small back kitchen church, to prevent colored Methodists from getting into the front parlor of the house of God.

—The *Methodist* advocates a "Pan-Methodist Council," in the interest of Methodist Union and Foreign Evangelization.

—The Missionary Society of the Methodist Church is two hundred thousand dollars in debt.

—A movement has been made to raise funds to erect a monument to Bishop Kingsley, at Beirut.

—In the Non-Episcopal Conference, in Pittsburg, Pa., petitions were presented relative to the appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a view to forming a union of the two Churches.

—The Methodist Women's Foreign Mission Society held its annual meeting in Chicago, May 19. The society consists of eight branches, in the principal cities of the Union. It adjourned to meet in New York, May, 1872.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED.

—The Presbyterian church (Associate Reformed) at Mongaup Valley, N. Y., which had been closed for two months to be repaired, was reopened on the 22d of April by the Rev. Mr. Lord, of Metuchen, N. J., who to a large audience preached two most appropriate and able discourses. The church walls have been beautifully frescoed, and the pews grained black walnut. A new pulpit and new lamps have also been introduced into the church, with a very handsome chandelier. The congregation have enjoyed for some time past a season of great peace and comfort, and since the period of inviting their present pastor, have increased the salary two-thirds.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The whole amount of receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions last year was $48,344·65. The whole amount expended was $43,787·74, leaving a balance of $4556·91. During the year the children of the Sabbath-schools gave $1954·48 for foreign missions, and $6622·14 came into the treasury from bequests.

—Rev. J. A. Todd, D. D., of Tarrytown, N. Y., has gone as commissioner from the General Synod to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, which meets at Huntsville, Ala., to present to that body the proposition for a fraternal correspondence.

BAPTIST.

—Among the baptized converts in the church at Burlington, Vermont, is a young man, a native of the city of Diarbekir, in Armenia, Turkey, named Melcone Turnans. He came to this country several years since, in company with one of the missionaries of the American Board, and is a student of medicine in the University. His purpose is to devote himself to Christian work among his own people in his native land when he shall have completed his studies.

LUTHERAN.

—The Lutheran Immigrant Mission of New York city appeals to the public for $60,000, with which to purchase a building at the Battery, to be used for an office and dwelling for a missionary, and a "Samaritan Home for distressed people of every nationality and creed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wthsTw

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city, and by George H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman.

Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.

Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wthsTw

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year. MICHAEL NISBET,

5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY now run a new line of cars up Third street and down Second street from Oxford to Dauphin streets, in connection with their Main or White line cars, passing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot going both ways. 5 26 3t*

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wthsTw

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wthsTw

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 1uths26t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ MINISTERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS for the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION by calling for them at the Society's House, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, before the 27th inst. 5 22 6t

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuth1y

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.

Terms, $3 per day.

4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

A Valuable and Productive

OIL FARM

Of 220 Acres, and a Large Amount of Machinery, Tubing, Tanks, Etc.

ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

The following described Real Estate and Personal Property, known as the

"Cornplanter Oil Farm,"

Situate on both sides of OIL CREEK, in Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., and about two miles from Oil City, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY,

June 6, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

All that certain tract of land, now known as the "Cornplanter Tract," situated in Cornplanter township, Venango county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a white oak, the westerly corner, thence by land of Hamilton McClintock (now McClintock Oil Company), north 89½ degrees, east 173 3-10 perches to a post; thence south fifteen degrees east 110 3-10 perches to a white oak; thence east 109 5-10 perches to a hickory; thence south 57 perches to a post; thence by land of Thomas Anderson south 50 degrees, west 96 perches to a post; thence north 50½ degrees west 332 perches to a post; thence 42 degrees east 56 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning, containing 220 acres, more or less, and being the same land now owned by the "Cornplanter Oil Company." The sale will be made subject to any and all existing leases of any part of the said premises, of which the following is believed to be a correct list:—

Lease to F. W. Andrews, covering about 55 acres more or less.

Leases to John Munhall and others, covering about 14 acres more or less.

Lease to H. M. Good and others, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Mechling, Moore & Sutton, covering about 2 acres more or less.

Lease to Metz & Whitcomb, covering about 1 acre more or less.

Lease to William Leckey and others, covering about 3 acres more or less.

Lease to Tarbell & Hess, covering about 5 acres more or less.

Lease to Charles V. Whitcomb and others, covering about 4 acres more or less.

All existing leases provide for a royalty of 25 per cent. of the product to be paid to the land interest, and in some cases an increased percentage, should wells be found to yield more than 15 barrels per day.

Also, all the following named personal property, viz.:—One iron tank of about 6500 barrels capacity. Two iron tanks of about 200 barrels each. One steam suction and force pump, used for forcing water from the creek to the high portions of the tract for the supply of engines, and for collecting oil from the various wells (through underground pipes) and delivering the same in tank, near railroad, for shipment.

Nine steam engines and 5 boilers; ½ of engine and boiler from 10 to 15-horse power; ½ of 890 feet of 2-inch tubing and sucker rods; ½ of 216 feet of 5¾-inch casing; 3160 feet tubing in wells; 825 feet 3 and 3½ inch casing in wells; 160 feet 5¾-inch casing in wells; 289 feet 5¾-inch casing not in wells.

About 1000 feet 2½ inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 7000 feet 2 inch tubing used for oil and water pipe; about 300 feet 1½ inch pipe used for steam and gas; about 375 feet 2½ inch tubing not in wells.

The personal property is in good working order, and most of the engines and boilers are nearly new. The Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad passes through the tract. The producing wells on the property are connected by pipe lines with one central iron tank, from which point the oil is thrown by steam pump into the large iron tank near and above the railroad track, where it can be readily ladened on the cars.

The land interest is in receipt of about 12 barrels of oil per day, 6 barrels of which are from wells operated by the company, and 6 received as royalty from leases.

There are eight small tenant houses, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, carpenter shop, stable, etc., upon the tract, and a lot of blacksmith and carpenter tools. The whole real estate and personal property will be sold together, thus offering a rare opportunity to those desiring to control a large tract of land, with first-class facilities for developments, as about 100 acres of the property remain to be tested.

Any additional information can be had by addressing the office of the "Cornplanter Company," No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By direction of the Stockholders and order of the Board. HIRAM BROWER, Secretary.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 25 thstu6t. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1838 Christian street. All that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, No. 1838; containing in front 17 feet, and in depth 77 feet to a 3 feet alley. Subject to yearly ground rent of $132.

No 2. Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Reed streets. All that three-story brick store and dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Reed streets; 20 feet front, 66 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $92.

Nos. 3 and 4. Two Three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1305 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street. All those two three-story brick dwellings (8 rooms), Nos. 1303 and 1305 S. Seventeenth street, each 16 feet front, 66 feet deep. Each subject to a mortgage of $1800.

No. 5. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street. A three-story brick dwelling, No. 2131 Ellsworth street, 15 feet 6 inches front, 74 feet deep. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $72.

No. 6. Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1822 S. Second street. A three-story brick dwelling (10 rooms), No. 1822 S. Second street, 17 feet 8 inches front, 70 feet deep. Subject to a mortgage of $2000.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ASSIGNEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—In the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, United States District Court in Bankruptcy in the matter of Buckner, McCammon & Co.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1924 CHESNUT STREET, WEST OF NINETEENTH STREET, 22 by 235 FEET TO SANSOM STREET, TWO FRONTS.

On Tuesday,

May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Chesnut street, 110 feet east of Twentieth street, No. 1924; containing in front on Chesnut street 22 feet, and extending in depth 235 feet to Sansom street—two fronts. It has all the modern conveniences; subject to a ground-rent of $11,000 and mortgage of $15,000, together $26000. Terms—one-half of the mortgage may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined from 2 to 6 o'clock. Sale absolute.

By order of CHARLES H. ROBERTS, G. H. WOODWARD, Assignees, No. 129 N. FRONT St.

5 9 20 27 3t

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1407 Reed street, west of Broad street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story press-brick front messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on north side of Reed street, west of Broad street, No. 1407; containing in front on Reed street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 6-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good repair; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 3 chambers, sitting-room, store-room, and bath-room on the second floor; hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc. Terms—$2950 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 20 24 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Mortgages, $3000, $3000, $1800, and $1800. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described mortgages, viz.:—

No. 1. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by Jas. J. Loughery and Edward Gillen (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 33 feet south of Pemberton street, 16 feet front, and in depth 58 feet.

No. 2. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 17 feet south of Pemberton street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, and in depth 60½ feet.

No. 3. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 74 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, and in depth 49 feet.

No. 4. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 60 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, 49 feet deep.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 13 s8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Desirable pointed stone residence, with stable and coach-house, 1⅛ acres, Township Line road and New street, Chesnut Hill, three minutes' walk from the railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable pointed stone messuage and lot of ground, situate on the Township Line road and corner of land of Richard Levick; thence southwestwardly 166 feet 3½ inches to a point; thence north 48 degrees 59 minutes, west 428 feet 3½ inch; thence north 45 degrees 35 minutes, east 166 feet 9½ inches to the middle of said road, and thence along the middle of said road 414 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning; containing one acre 97 44-100th perches, more or less. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Also, a stable and coach-house, greenhouse, grape vines, abundance of fruit trees, shade trees, etc. It is adjacent to the country-seats of St. George Tucker Campbell, Furman Sheppard, and others. Chesnut Hill is reached in 35 minutes from Ninth and Green streets in 15 trains a day, as late in the evening as 11·40.

Terms—$12,000 may remain on mortgage.

May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—4 very desirable Lots, Sunset avenue, 302 feet from Perkiomen avenue, Chestnut Hill, 150 feet front, 250 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, 302 feet 3½ inches from Perkiomen street, 150 feet front, 250 feet deep.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, being 150 feet front, and 250 feet deep.

No. 3. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 150 feet front, and 250 feet deep.

No 4. All that lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of Sunset avenue, adjoining the above, 188 feet 1 inch front, and 250 feet deep.

Sold subject to the restriction that no store or tavern are ever to be built thereon, and any house thereon shall be set back 25 feet from the line of Sunset avenue. Sale absolute. See plan at the auction store.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 10 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern residence and stable, southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, Twenty-fourth ward; thence extending westwardly along Westminster avenue 174 feet 6½ inches to Palm street; thence southwestwardly along Palm street 108 feet 4 inches to a point in the middle of the northern wall of the stable erected on the lot of ground adjoining to the south; thence eastwardly 165 feet 3½ of an inch to Forty-first street, and thence extending northwardly along Forty-first street 110 feet 5 inches to Westminster avenue and place of beginning. The improvements are a large double frame dwelling, contains 14 rooms; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc.; frame stable, chicken house, and grounds nicely laid out, and a number of full grown fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Terms—$5500 may remain. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable, No. 1333 Passyunk road. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of the Passyunk road, 159 feet north of Reed street; thence extending eastwardly 71 feet 4 inches to a corner; thence eastward 59 feet 7 inches to a 20-feet wide street (paved and curbed); thence northward 16 feet; thence westward 54 feet 3 inches; thence westwardly 63 feet 2 inches, and thence southwardly along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements are a genteel three-story brick dwelling fronting on Passyunk road; has gas, bath, gas oven, etc., and a two-story brick and frame stable in the rear; has 5 stalls, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1400 may remain. Possession September 1.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 27 3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage, with one-story frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Bainbridge street 17 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has gas, summer range, etc. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Location—Building known as "Columbia Hose House," No. 806 Race street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2½ story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Race street, 51 feet west of Eighth street, No. 806; the lot containing in front on Race street 17 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 9 feet wide alley leading into Eighth street, with the free use and privilege of the same. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Franklin street, north of Susquehanna avenue. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Franklin street, 138 feet ½ inch north of Susquehanna avenue, No. 2221; containing in front on Franklin street 15 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth 65 feet to a 4-feet wide alley. It has 8 rooms, gas, cooking range, furnace, drainage into sewer, etc. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 906 South Twenty-second street, north of Carpenter street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, 60 feet 8 inches north of Carpenter street. No. 906; containing in front on Twenty-second street 14 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 61 feet to a 2-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $64. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Elegant Double Four-story Brick Residence, southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets, 40 feet front, 150 feet deep. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant double four-story messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Arch streets (No. 1936); the lot containing in front on Arch street 40 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Cuthbert street. It is press-brick front, with brown stone trimmings; well built and finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences; has large hall, 7 feet wide and well ventilated, parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens and laundry on the first floor; 4 chambers and library on the second floor; 6 rooms on the third, and 5 rooms on the fourth; stationary washstands, marble mantels, bell calls, gas, etc. There are 2 bath rooms, hot and cold water, and water closets on second and third floors; furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms, half cash and half mortgage. May be examined on application to L. H. Redner, Esq., No. 731 Walnut street, or the auctioneers. Possession in thirty days.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 23 25 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 285 South Fourth street, south of Walnut street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Spruce street, No. 285; containing in front on Fourth street 22 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet, including a three-feet-wide alley. The house has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, bell-calls, flat and hoisting apparatus, etc. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 18 20 27 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp5 Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,

ENGLISH BREAKFAST,

JAPANESE,

GOOD OOLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

TEAS. COFFEES.

Imported and Domestic Groceries.

A. J. DE CAMP,

FINE GROCER,

N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,

4 13 thsm2m PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES W. HAVENS,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 904 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 27 5

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY

RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,

ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 216 South DELAWARE Avenue.

D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 South THIRD Street.

GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 WALNUT Street.

THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.

BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.

5 24 10t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr., 4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS

WENONAH.

Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

Elegant Double Four-Story Brick and Brown Stone Residence,

S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND ARCH STREETS,

(No. 1936), 40 feet front by 150 feet deep; well built and finished with all modern improvements and conveniences; parlor, reception room, dining room, 2 kitchens, and laundry on first floor, and 15 additional rooms on the remaining floors; 2 bath rooms, 2 water closets, etc. Will be sold on TU

THE THREE FRIENDS OF VAUX VILAINE.

AN EPISODE OF THE PRESENT WAR.

BY F. M. F. SKENE.

In the month of July of this last fateful year, there did not exist a more tranquil, sunny spot in all France than the little village of Vaux Vilaine. Very rural and primitive it was, and the echoes from the great tumultuous world without came few and faint among the green fields and purple vineyards, where the birds sang so merrily and the summer winds sighed so softly through the rustling trees.

It possessed several substantial farm-houses among its humbler cottages, and a pretty little church, served by an old cure, who, in his broad hat and black *soutane*, walked breviary in hand from house to house, and was a veritable father and friend to every man, woman, and child in the place. The population was entirely agricultural, and the magnates of the village were a few thriving farmers, who sent their sons to the cure for a few hours' daily teaching, which gave them some intellectual advantages above the rest of the *jeunesse* of Vaux Vilaine.

Among these farmers' sons were three young men about the same age, who were for some years under the good priest's tuition, and who had at that period of their boyhood contracted a friendship for each other, which they had preserved intact through the years that had intervened since then.

Sunday, the 10th of July, 1870, was a glorious summer day, but intensely hot, and when the benediction service, at which the cure generally gave his people a little address, was finally over that evening, these three young men, Martel Lepelretier, Jules Desmarets, and Evariste Rossel, sauntered away to a large tree which stood in a retired part of the churchyard, and threw themselves down under its spreading branches to enjoy the soft evening air, while they conversed together in free and happy confidence.

Now, their talk was of the future; it is not often of anything else with most of us in those hopeful days of youth, when the unknown life is full of golden possibilities, and no shadow from failure or disappointment has dimmed the sunshine which expectant fancy sheds on all that is to come.

"How gloomy the *bon pere* was in his sermon to-night!" said Martel, a stalwart youth, with blue eyes and curling fair hair, and a bright, frank expression of face; "he could talk of nothing but the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of preparing ourselves for all sorts of possible trials and troubles. *Ma foi!* I see no uncertainty in it, and I do not anticipate any trials. My fate is settled for me, and I am very well contented with it."

"I should think so, indeed!" said Jules, who was tall and slender, with keen dark eyes, and a look of great intelligence and vivacity. "Who would wish anything better than to have that *gentille* Vevette for *fiancee*, and the prettiest farm in Vaux Vilaine for your home and possession; your father gives his home up to you when you marry, does he not?"

"Yes, he means to retire to my grandfather's old house, and leave me to manage the farm, and you shall see what success I mean to have. I have some famous plans, which will astonish all our old farmers not a little, I expect."

"And your wedding is to be on All Saints' day, is it not?"

"Yes, on the 1st of November, without fail. I wanted it sooner, but Vevette's mother declared she could not possibly, before that date, get ready the fine store of linen she means to give us for our new *menage*."

"In the meantime you see Vevette every day, so you are not much to be pitied, *mon ami*."

"No, indeed, nor you either, for the matter of that, Monsieur Jules. I suppose you will be off to your uncle as soon as my marriage is over."

"That I shall! Paris! Paris!" exclaimed Jules, starting up, and taking a flying leap over the nearest grave, as an outlet to the excitement which the very name of the gay capital woke in him. "I promised to dance at your *noce*, Martel, so I will wait for that, but I do not stay here a day after it. My uncle said I might come in November, and he will have the honor of receiving me on the 2d of that month."

"Is it true that he means to make you his heir?"

"So he hints, and he is rich. Ah! delightfully rich; he is a horse-dealer, you know, and he gets guineas without number from the Milors Anglais, who come to Paris for their amusement. I shall have horses to ride whenever I please; that is the glorious part of it. I am to take them out for exercise, and I shall take good care they have enough of that, I promise you," and Jules looked at his friends with a roguish smile.

"It is a pleasant prospect, I must say," replied Martel. "Well! the cure had surely no need to talk to us of the trials and miseries of life—unless you have reason to anticipate them, Evariste," he added, turning to the third young man, who had not yet spoken.

Evariste was smaller and more delicately made than either of his companions, and had very refined features and soft hazel eyes, which were shaded with a certain pensiveness that hardly amounted to melancholy; as he turned to Martel a peculiarly sweet smile lit up his face.

"No," he answered, "I have no fears, nor any special plans formed for life; but I have day-dreams," he added, in a lower tone.

"Ah! let us, hear them, then," exclaimed Jules. "You are somewhat poetic, Evariste, *mon ami*, and perhaps you mean to go about the country like a troubadour, winning the hearts of all the fair ladies with your sweet songs."

Evariste shook his head, smiling, but did not answer.

"Come, tell us what your ambition is," said Martel; "I am sure you have some great scheme."

"You will mock yourselves of me if I do tell you," said Evariste, while a faint tinge of color spread over his face.

"No! no!" they both exclaimed, "why should we?"

"You know you are far more learned than either of us," said Jules; "we never studied as you did in the old days when the cure labored so hard to hammer a little knowledge into our brains. I dare say you have flown far over our heads in your dreams. Come! give us the benefit of them."

"Well," said Evariste, somewhat reluctantly, "I only want to do something for my fellow-creatures before I leave the world. I do not want to live just to amuse myself, and then die to be forgotten. I should like to follow the example of the heroes of old who died for their country; or, better still, of the martyrs who died for Christ." And his face became flushed with a glow of enthusiasm.

"*Tiens!* that is an idea which would not have come to me," said Jules. "I prefer to live."

"Well, I should not object to die a glorious death," said Martel, "but I must first live a long, happy life with Vevette, *bien entendu*. It would be pleasant enough to know that one's name would be honored by posterity; but let me take my pleasure out of existence first."

"But, Martel," said Evariste, "it is not in old age, for the most part, that we can make a sacrifice. Life has come to an end by that time anyhow."

"Sacrifice! old age! death!" exclaimed Jules; "why, Evariste, you are worse than the cure, with your gloomy ideas; but happily they are only ideas after all. With all these fine sentiments, *mon ami*, I think I know pretty well what will be your fate—you will be a *bon pere de famille*, like your father before you. Do you think I did not observe Leonie Michen's pretty blue eyes glancing your way all through Benediction this evening? And you love her, Evariste. You need not deny it."

"I do not wish to deny it," he answered quietly. "I do love her better than my life. Still I think I could give up love, with life, if I were chosen by Heaven to be a hero or a martyr."

"But if you are not so chosen, which does not seem likely in these commonplace times, you will marry Leonie and rock the baby's cradle in due course, will you not?" said Jules, looking at him laughingly.

"I dare say I shall," he answered with a bright smile, "and be thankful enough that I was allowed to be happy in life, instead of glorious in death."

"So! we are all three provided for, in spite of the cure," said Martel, "*et pas mal*, I must say;" and after a little more conversation on indifferent subjects, the three friends separated, and walked away to their different homes.

A few more days—during which the birds still sung among the sunlit trees, and the grapes ripened on the vines, and the inhabitants of Vaux Vilaine went to and fro in happy security and talked of the prospects of the harvest as the most important subject in the world—and then the pastoral quiet of even that most peaceful home was awfully broken by the stunning thunders of the great war news, which all knew to be, in truth, the death-knell of thousands upon thousands of the bravest hearts in France.

Was there a spot in all that fair and pleasant country, however secluded and remote, to which the dreadful tidings failed to bring anguish and terror, even before a shot had been fired or a single life sacrificed? Surely not one; and Vaux Vilaine was no exception, though, for the first two months, the tide of war rolled far away from its green fields and tranquil homes. But there was scarcely a family who had not a relation with the army; and day after day brought tidings which told of beloved faces that would be seen no more—of national disasters, and heroic self-devotion that courted death, but failed to retrieve the terrible disgrace.

Jules, Martel, and Evariste had each a brother in the army, but they themselves, for various reasons, had as yet been held exempt, greatly to their indignation and annoyance; for even the special ties which bound Martel and Evariste to the homes that held Vevette and Leonie did not prevent them feeling quite as strongly as Jules did the burning desire to throw their young lives into the balance, and help to turn the scale in favor of their beautiful and unfortunate France, in whose ultimate success and glory they could not cease to believe, in face of the worst reverses.

Still, though there were lamentation and disquiet in Vaux Vilaine, and many a significant notice on the church door asking the faithful, of their charity, to pray for the soul of some brave soldier lying in his last cold sleep on the blood-drenched soil of Woerth or Weissenburg, yet the ordinary life of the villagers went on much as usual; no one prevented them from continuing their accustomed employments; the harvest and vintage were gathered in with a little additional toil because the numbers of the men who remained to accomplish that pleasant task were so much fewer than they had ever been before. And the domestic events in the various families proceeded as they had ever done; children were christened, young maidens given in marriage, and old men peacefully buried, whose last sigh had been for their dear and fair France, so sorely worsted in the gigantic conflict.

Among other plans which had undergone no alteration, the marriage of Martel was still to take place on the day originally fixed; but he and Vevette were not alone in their happiness now. Evariste and Leonie were to be united on the same day; and Jules often declared that of the three he was the only victim of the war, as it was, to say the least, very doubtful whether he would be able to join his uncle in the besieged capital at the time he proposed; though, with the irrepressible buoyancy and confidence of a Frenchman, he declared that Trochu and his brave soldiers would have broken through the Prussian lines, and utterly routed the enemy long before November came.

After the investment of Paris had taken place, however, the surging waves of the great combat that was flooding France began to draw nearer and nearer to Vaux Vilaine.

Prussian troops, hastening down to join the besieging army, constantly passed quite close to the village. Occasionally some of the nondescript stragglers who followed in the rear would make a raid upon the little shops in the main street, and carry off all they could lay their hands upon. This exasperated the peasants, already furious at the national disgrace; and the cure in vain preached patience, and impressed on his people that the forgiveness of injuries was the noblest of Christian virtues. There were not a few turbulent spirits who declared that if they could get the chance, they would have their revenge on these "*maudits Prussiens*," and knock the life out of seme of them, at least. These threats gave great anxiety to the wiser and more experienced inhabitants; for rumors had reached the village of the terrible reprisals exacted by the Prussians, for every attempt at defense on the part of the peasantry.

At length one evening, when the autumn days were growing dark and cold, an unusually large number of Prussian troops marched past the village, and bivouacked for the night within a quarter of a mile from Vaux Vilaine. They had never been so near before, and scarcely was their presence known when a Prussian colonel, with a small escort, rode haughtily up to the house of Lepelletier, Martel's father, who acted as Mayor, and made a requisition of food and wine for his men, which could only be obeyed at the cost of impoverishing the whole inhabitants of the village for some months to come.

Remonstrances and entreaties were all in vain, and every family sullenly yielded up of their best, till the exorbitant demand was satisfied, and then the Germans rode away, followed by the curses of every man in the place. There were some, however, who were not content with maledictions, and muttered ominous threats, which caused Lepelletier, as the chief personage in the place, to make an earnest harangue to the assembled people, in which he implored them not, by any rash act, to bring down upon their unprotected village the wrath of the whole vast host who lay encamped so near them. He could see that some of the younger men listened to him with ill-suppressed impatience; but he could do no more, and, calling to his son, who was standing near with Jules and Evariste, he made them all three enter his house with him, lest they should be led away by any of the ill-advised proposals which were circulating among the crowd.

Several of the principal inhabitants of Vaux Vilaine, both men and women, followed Lepelletier into his sitting-room, and remained in sorrowful conversation for some time over the disasters of their unhappy country and their own present wrongs. Among them were Vevette and Leonie, with their parents; and their presence tended greatly to reconcile Martel and Evariste to the inaction to which they were doomed, even with the hated enemy lying so near to them.

Jules, meanwhile, who was naturally eloquent, was talking eagerly with Lepelletier and some of the gray heads of the village on the remedies which, in his inexperience and self-confidence, he thought might rectify the dreadful state of matters in France.

Suddenly, as they were all thus engaged, and the conversation was waxing more and excited, there came a sound, clear and ringing, though distant, which caused the voice of the speakers to cease as suddenly as if a thunderbolt had fallen among them. It was a shot coming from the direction in which the Prussians lay, and followed in quick succession by one or two more, as if from the discharge of a revolver. There was consternation on every face as the sound died away, and for a few minutes no one spoke; and then one of the women hazarded, in a trembling voice, the remark that perhaps one of the *maudits Prussiens* had killed some of their people; and while the other women cried out in horror at the idea, Lepelletier shook his head and answered gloomily:—

"If only it be nothing worse than what you fear. But I doubt there is that in the sound we have heard which may cause our whole village to be burned over our heads. Stop!" he exclaimed, as Jules and one or two others sprang to the door with the intention of ascertaining what had happened—"Stay where you are, one and all, I charge you. Let not a man from Vaux Vilaine be seen near the spot where that shot was fired, if you would have any one of us left alive by this time to-morrow!"

Suppressed shrieks from the women followed these words as the young men drew back from the door. Vevette threw herself into Martel's arms, and Leonie lifted up her blue eyes, swimming in tears, to Evariste, and became suddenly awed and tranquillized by the peculiar expression of his face. His soft hazel eyes, wide open, appeared to be looking far away into scenes unperceived by others, and his lips were parted with a calm, sweet smile, which seemed full of hidden meaning. All agitation, she felt, was misplaced in the presence of such a look as Evariste wore, yet Leonie trembled with some dark, mysterious foreboding, even as she gazed, and wished with all her heart that he would look less beautiful and noble, and more like the joyous, light-hearted *fiance* with whom she hoped to pass all the years of her earthly life.

For an hour or so the persons assembled at Farmer Lepelletier's remained talking together, the women in tears, the men sullen and disquieted; and then in groups of two or three they crept away silently to their homes.

Before day broke over Vaux Vilaine next morning it was known throughout the village—none could have told how—that the Prussian Colonel had been shot dead by an unseen foe as he rode round the outposts the evening before, and it was whispered cautiously that two of the hottest spirits among the young men of Vaux Vilaine were missing from their homes.

From the moment that this was known, but one thought filled the anxious minds of every inhabitant of that once happy village—what vengeance in blood or fire would the Prussians require for this ill-advised and cruel deed? They were not long left in suspense.

A beautiful sunrise it was which brought the light of day to Vaux Vilaine on that fair autumn morning. The heavy dews which had fallen the night before glistened like scattered gems in the early sunshine, and the air was sweet with the breath of flowers, yielding up their perfume to the soft, warm breeze. The bleating sheep and cattle, lowing in the fields, seemed to call the people to their usual peaceful occupations, and the little church bell, with its silvery tone, gave notice that the cure meant to celebrate an early mass on behalf of their dear *patrie*, so sadly in need of aid from heaven. All things were as they had been many and many a morning before, when the people of Vaux Vilaine rose to carry on the gentle, peaceful life which made so sweet an existence for them, and nature still was doing her part in beauty and beneficence. The skies failed not to shed on all their brightest smile, but there were human passions at war upon earth; and truly the records of this tremendous struggle might well lead one to believe, that if all the demons of hell had been let loose they could hardly have made more terrible havoc in God's fair world.

While yet the peaceful church bell rung, and the sunbeams streaming through the lattice windows of the cottage woke the children in their cradles, there was heard coming, ever nearer and nearer, the heavy tramp of a large body of mounted Uhlans, galloping down upon the village. In a moment more they were swarming, a fierce and merciless crowd, in the main street, and in every lane and alley in the place. A certain number were told off, who dismounted, and, entering into all the houses, from end to end of the village, they dragged out every man they could find, and drove them in a mass into the church, where a very different scene was to be enacted from the quiet holy service the good cure had intended to hold.

The women, who would have followed their husbands and brothers, were driven back with blows and curses by the Uhlans, and the church doors were shut upon the whole male inhabitants of the village. What would be done to them there? The poor women shrieked and wept, as they asked themselves that question.

Leonie and Vevette, united by the anguish of their common suspense and terror, crept, hand in hand, nearer to the church than any of the others dared to go, and hid themselves behind the very tree beneath whose branches the three young men had held their conversation on that bright, peaceful evening, before even the shadow of war had cast its gloom on the earth, and when they were looking forward so gayly to the fulfilment of their various plans of happiness.

Meanwhile, a strange scene was taking place in the church. The cure, already robed for mass, was thrust rudely aside by the Uhlans, and knelt down in a corner, praying fervently, while the commanding officer of the troop of avengers went and stood on the steps of the altar. There, in a loud ringing voice which was heard over the whole church, he announced the tribute of blood which the clemency, as he expressed it, of his superiors would alone exact for the murder of the colonel.

They would not burn down the village, as would have been but just, nor would they put the inhabitants to the sword, richly as they deserved it, but they would be satisfied with the lives of three men out of those now assembled in the church, who must be executed instantly, before the troops resumed their conquering march through France—not an hour's delay could be accorded. The officer added that the choice of the victims might be made by lot, among themselves, but it must be done then and there, without loss of time. As he concluded, he held up his watch before them.

"In ten minutes," he said, "your choice must be made; if you delay longer than that, I choose for myself, and I shall take the first three on whom I happen to lay my hands, and have them shot at once."

It was but too plain there was no appeal, and that it would be only wasting the precious moments to attempt it. Lepelletier, with some of the older men, began in silence, and with trembling hands, to prepare the lots with the three fatal numbers, which would be drawn by the men on whom the deom of death should fall.

But, suddenly, there was a movement in the crowd, and a young man came forward with a light, active step, and, laying his hand on Lepelletier's arm, to prevent him continuing his dreadful task, he made a sign that he wished to speak. There was silence over the whole church in an instant, and all eyes were turned on Evariste Rossel. Familiar as his features were to most of them, they looked on him now as though they had never seen him before, so completely was his thoughtful face transfigured by the pure heroic resolution that shone in his soft eyes and thrilled in his clear young voice, as he spoke, with the utmost simplicity, words death-laden to himself.

"*Mes amis*," he said, and every individual in the sad assembly heard him distinctly, "if we cast lots for the victims of the enemy, it may be that the doom will fall on fathers of families who would leave widows and orphans to mourn them not only in sorrow, but in poverty and destitution. It is not well, therefore, that such as they are should be taken from the homes they support and protect, while there are others who have not, as yet at least, formed ties so close and binding. Of these I am one—my mother has other sons—my *fiancee* will find many a worthier man to seek her love, and I offer myself freely to die that the husbands and fathers may be spared. I am sure that there are others, situated as I am, who will no less willingly give their lives to make up the number."

Evariste carefully avoided looking at Jules and Martel as he spoke, for he would not seem to summon them, but they needed no other call save his bright example. Instantly they started forward and ranged themselves at his side.

"We, too, give ourselves freely to the death," they exclaimed; "the number is complete."

Lepelletier had been on the point of remonstrating with Evariste, because he could not bear the thought of that young life quenched in blood; but when he saw that Martel, his own son, was among the offered victims, the words died on his lips, and he turned his face to the wall, groaning in unspeakable anguish. He felt, Brutus-like, he could not ask that a father of a family should die to spare his own unwedded son. No time was given him, however, to struggle with his heart. The Prussian officer held up his watch, exclaiming that the ten minutes were expired—he must have three men instantly for execution.

"We are here, we are ready!" said the three friends, coming forward with firm step and dauntless look.

"One moment only," exclaimed Evariste, and taking his two companions by the hand, he drew them down on their knees before the cure, saying, "Father, absolve us; bless us in this supreme moment!"

The good man, appalled and bewildered, turned towards them his eyes streaming with tears. He seemed too much overwhelmed to know almost what he was doing; but, upheld by the habit of priestly functions, he murmured the form of absolution, made the sign of the cross, and blessed them in the threefold name of Him before whom they were about to appear.

They thanked him, adding, "Adieu, *mon pere*," and rose from their knees. Instantly the Uhlans surrounded them, bound their hands, and hurried them to the door. One moment those gathered in the church saw their shadows darken the threshold as they passed out into the dazzling sunshine, and the next instant they were gone, to be seen of men no more forever. Then, with a simultaneous impulse, the whole assembly fell upon their knees, and as the cure, turning to the altar, intoned the "De Profundis," the wailing voices joined in the funereal chant with one deep, heart-wrung cry that rose in mournful appeal to the listening heaven.

Meanwhile, across the sunlit church-yard the doomed men were hurried by their executioners; but their terrible march had a momentary interruption. Suddenly, from beneath the spreading branches of the tree which the victims knew so well, the graceful figure of a young girl bounded forth, as if her feet were winged; and Leonie, flinging herself on the breast of her *fiance*, exclaimed, in a tone of horror, "*Evariste, que, va-t-on faire de toi?*"

"*Adieu, mon ange!*" was his only answer; but the instinct of her woman's heart told her all the dreadful truth. She flung up her hands with a bitter cry, and, as his bound arms could not hold her, she sunk at his feet as if she had herself already sustained the death-blow he was about to meet. Vevette, who had followed her, was clinging to Martel, uttering shriek on shriek.

"Remove these women," exclaimed the commanding officer, with angry impatience, and the soldiers instantly tore Vevette from Martel's arms, while others lifted up the senseless form of Leonie, and both were roughly flung aside upon the church-yard grass, and the captives hurried on without another moment's delay. Then indeed did the bitterness of death pass into the hearts of Martel and Evariste, while Jules, turning to them with a pathetic smile, said softly:—

"I may well be thankful that I have no *fiancee!*"

Yes, truly, that hour had come to them, as come it will to all of us, when those are happiest who have fewest earthly blessings, and whose best treasures are garnered in that realm where all that has been brave and sweet and good, like the self-devotion of those three young men, will have a place throughout the eternal ages, among the imperishable things of God.

There was an open field just below the church-yard wall, which had been the favorite playground of Evariste and his companions through all their happy boyhood. There were they taken by the soldiers, and placed with their eyes bandaged, facing the sun they were never to see again!

A few minutes more, and through the wail of the *De Profundis*, rising and falling amid the sobs of men grown weak as women in their anguish of pity, there went the sharp, ringing report of the volley which told that the sacrifice was consummated, and that if the brief earthly life of the noble young men was over, on the roll of the glorious army of martyrs their names would live forever more.

The story we have told is no fiction. It is but a few weeks since the village of Vaux Vilaine witnessed the execution of the three friends, who, lest the lot should fall on the fathers of families, volunteered to satisfy the blood-claim of the Prussians for the death of their Colonel. We have given this little record of their fate, not to harrow the feelings of our readers by the mere recital of a tragedy, but to afford them another instance of that glorious springing of good out of evil, which has been the deathless consolation of the human race since the first man woke to the mystery of suffering.

Amid the horror and anguish and aching helpless compassion with which this dreadful war has filled the world, such deeds rise up full of sweetness and refreshment, like the fragrance of flowers which only give forth their richest perfume when they have been crushed and beaten down under the foot of the destroyer.—*Temple Bar*.

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CUBA STREET, No. 1744—Brick Dwelling.

40 shares West Laurel Hill Cemetery Co.

$2000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Consolidated.

$350 scrip Huntingdon and Broad Top Conv.

$500 Belvidere Delaware Railroad 6 per cent.

200 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.

$520 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance, 1868.

$685 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance, 1869.

50 shares Reliance Insurance Co.

27 shares Merchants' Hotel Co.

8 shares Continental Hotel Co.

25 shares Commercial National Bank.

15 shares Washington Manufact'g Co., Gloucester.

1 share Philadelphia Library Co.

80 shares Pacific Mutual Ins. Co., Trenton.

300 shares Kenkaid Oil Co.

2 shares Natatorium Institute.

Pew No. 130 Sixth Presbyterian Church.

624 shares Vinton Furnace and Coal Co. of Ohio.

1 share Point Breeze Park Association.

Stalls Nos. 14 and 40 Point Breeze Park Ass'n.

200 shares Empire Transportation Co.

1 share Academy of Fine Arts.

20 shares Third National Bank.

5 shares West Philadelphia Bank.

100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

25 shares National Bank of the Republic.

7000 shares New Creek Coal Co.

100 shs. American B. H. Sewing Machine. 5 26 3t

50 shares Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

Lot 327 Monument Cemetery.

1000 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.

1386 shares Karthaus Coal and Lumber Co.

60 shares Girard National Bank.

40 shares Western National Bank.

Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 670 N. Tenth. Estate of Mrs. Tacey R. Panncoast, deceased. NEAT FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. On Tuesday Afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock, by catalogue, the neat furniture, etc. 5 27 3t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—We call particular attention to the large stock of new and second-hand Household Furniture and Carpets. Also, 37 gilt and walnut-framed mantel, pier, and chamber Glasses to be sold on Friday next, at our store, No. 1110 Chesnut st. 5 27 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, May 30, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [5 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, June 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months credit. 5 26 5

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC., On Friday Morning, June 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 27 3t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE. No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

LARGE SALE DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Table and Pocket Cutlery Balmoral Skirts, Etc. On Tuesday Morning, May 30, at 10 o'clock. STRAW GOODS. Also, 100 cases men's and boys', ladies and misses straw hats; also, 150 cartons fine artificial flowers. 5 27 2t

SALE 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, CAPS, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 27 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER. Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings. Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday. For particulars see "Public Ledger." N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO., Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York. REGULAR TRADE SALE OF FUR AND WOOL HATS, LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT AND VELVET GOODS, Every THURSDAY during the season. Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES, 5 26 5t Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE COAL TRADE.

The Resumption Not Yet Quite General—The Lehigh Region Still Idle—The Shadow of Further Trouble—The New Coal Company—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The suspension is not yet completely at an end, contrary to general expectations, the Lehigh region still holding out by a majority of district votes for their 1869 basis. The Lehigh operators have consulted as to the best way of proceeding, and, we believe, have determined to hold to their proposals. The districts who voted with the minority are much dissatisfied, and it is not unlikely that these may abandon the W. B. A. and resume without regard to its orders.

The miners generally in all the regions appear to be well contented to work at the wages that they now receive, but the leaders, from all accounts, appear to be very restless, and are cautiously trying to prepare the way for another suspension whenever it may be possible, which it is not at present. The leaders fare the most sumptuously when the miners are starving, and consequently wish them to starve. They call it a patched-up resumption, which the operators will soon wish to suspend, and by saying this now, they hope to lay the blame of suspension on the operators should the miners at any time wish to break the truce.

The leaders try to inculcate the old idea that the wages received are much lower than those received in other equivalent branches of industry, and so try to produce dissatisfaction, which will in the end lead to another suspension. Of course the miners' wages do average lower than those paid to workers in other departments, but it is because the other workers work steadily nearly the year round, while the miners prefer to remain idle for six months at a time. At steady work the miners' pay would average much higher, and this not allowing for the difference in the hours worked. Other artisans and mechanics work ten, twelve, or more hours per day, while the miners who work on contract work, as many of them do, work only from four to six hours per day. If they say that they cannot live at the wages paid for this amount of work, the same argument should be used to them as the miners of the upper region used to the laborers in the late trouble. The laborers said they could not live upon one-third less than the miners, their employers, received, and on complaining were told by their employers that they must live, and that was all there was about it. The truth, perhaps, is that the miner wants to be too much of a gentleman of leisure before he has earned the position. Habits of idleness engendered by long suspensions help that sort of thing amazingly.

The formation of the new coal company controlled by the Reading Railroad is going to bring a new and powerful influence to bear upon the solution of all troublesome Schuylkill coal questions, and the leaders, accustomed to manage their men in connection with private operators only, will now have to learn new tactics. This action will be the beginning of the solution of the puzzling problems in which the interests of carrying companies, operators, and miners are concerned. The result will probably, in time, be more or less disastrous to private operators, however, unless a very liberal spirit guides the doings of the company. But, at all events, whatever other evils it will produce for which the remedy can the more readily be found at some future time, it at least tends to do away with existing evils which injure public and private operators alike, and to this extent it makes the mining industry so much the more desirable to individual operators. But, be the result good or evil, that result is the direct though undesired work of the leaders of the miners themselves.

The new company is to start under the most favorable auspices. The coal lands purchased, which are the very best, embrace an area of between 55,000 and 60,000 acres, and with these fully improved the company has the controlling power. The stock is held by the Reading company, and mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,000,000, less $6,000,000 which is to be used to pay off old mortgages, have been issued by the company to pay for and improve the lands.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company having reduced its freight, will hold its first auction sale of coal since the suspension in New York on next Wednesday.

The committee on wages for the Schuylkill region have met and fixed the rate for May, the average being found to be $2·93. Wages are therefore ordered to be advanced six cents upon the $2·75 basis fixed by the umpire's decision.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870. WEEK.	1870. TOTAL.	1871. WEEK.	1871. TOTAL.	INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	30,831	1,638,548	85,155	745,675	d292,873
Sch. Canal...	2,083	62,746	27,842	115,151	52,405
L. Val. R. R.	66,171	1,284,642	18,531	480,072	d755,570
L. V. R. R. Stb	5,483	114,490	434	36,075	d 78,415
L. & S. R. R.	21,915	354,387	40,668	226,875	d127,512
L. Canal.....	17,772	62,397	6,964	14,381	d 48,016
Sch'ton Stb	37,795	675,334			d916,807
do Stb	13,804	241,473			
Pa. Coal Co...	24,486	383,696		3,566	
do. Canal..	720	2,975			d334,377
D. & H. Cal...	55,279	333,107		4,669	
D. & H. R. R. E	5,204	170,620		52,560	d566,980
do. do. W	805	30,370		12,720	
do. do. S.	15,066	141,597			
Pa. Canal...	11,754	39,497			
Wyoming Nh.					
Shamokin....	9,874	118,613	14,576	233,941	115,128
Trevorton....	3,372	28,165			d 28,295
Lykens Co.	3,840	12,872	2,933	25,578	12,706
Big Lick Col.	2,164	9,565	3,783	40,635	30,370
Williamston.	7,441	90,586	6,610	72,190	d 18,196
	335,861	5,187,678	203,866	2,110,202	
	203,866	2,110,202			
	131,995	3,047,476			
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	8,545	113,071	8,914	139,237	26,166
B. & O. R. R.	20,250	275,230	27,975	403,520	128,290
Ohes. & O. Ca.	19,739	105,722	20,396	164,130	58,408
	48,534	493,023	57,195	705,887	
Tot'l, all kind	384,395	5,650,701	261,061	2,816,089	
	261,061	2,816,089			
	123,334	2,834,612			

The *Journal* also has the following:—

"With so large a deficit in the market of anthracite, we think the price can be kept at about $2·75 a ton, unless too much coal is shoved on the market in the months of June and July. The markets are all now bare of coal, and it will take some time to procure the usual stocks necessary to be kept on hand to meet sales. It will take about 480,000 tons of anthracite per week for the balance of the season to make up the quantity of anthracite sent to market last year, and if any further interruption should occur it will fall short; therefore purchasers need not hesitate in purchasing coal, because the difference in price will be but slight during the season after this week, and it may be more than counterbalanced by increased coastwise freights."

Business is brisk at this port, and prices are steady, the market taking all that is sent. The furnaces along the line have not yet started. When they do there will be a yet greater demand.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for the week ending May 25, 1871: Schuylkill red ash, $5·25@5·50; Schuylkill white ash, lump, $4 50@4·75; do. do., steamboat, $4·50@4·75; do. do., broken, $5@5·25; do. do., egg, $5@5·25; do. do., stove, $5·25; do. do., chesnut, $4 50@4·75; Shenandoah lump, $4 75; do. steamboat, $5; do. broken, $5·25; do. egg, $5·25; do. stove, $5·25; do. chesnut, $4·50.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending May 26, 1871:—Portland, $2@2·50; New Bedford, $2·50; Salem, $2·50; Somerset, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Bridgeport, $1·90; Hartford, $2·25; Norwich, $2; New Haven, $1·75; South Norwalk, $1·80; New York, $1·40; Annapolis, $1; Norfolk, $1; Richmond, $1·50; New Market, $3·60.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—At a meeting of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, held last evening, a most cordial and pressing invitation was received from the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts to visit Boston, starting from New York on Saturday evening, after escorting the Allegheny Commandery, of Pittsburg, to the steamer Oceanica, on which the latter are to embark for their European pilgrimage. The Sir Knights were, however, compelled to decline the invitation, in view of the many engagements already entered into for the present summer and fall. A response was returned, returning thanks for the invitation, and explaining the reasons forbidding an acceptance of the hospitalities so cordially extended. The Pittsburg Commandery will reach this city on Thursday, and partake of a grand banquet the same evening at the Masonic Temple. On Friday morning St. John's Commandery will meet at the National Guards Hall in full regalia, and march to the Continental, where the formal reception of the Allegheny Commandery will take place. From thence St. John's Commandery will escort their guests down Chesnut street to Third, along Third to Walnut, and out Walnut, passing over the Chesnut Street Bridge to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where they will take a special train for New York at 11 o'clock.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German named Kennan Moch, aged 45 years, and living at No. 249 North Fifth street, went out into Turner's lane yesterday and stabbed himself about a dozen times, and in as many places. In a sinking condition he was carried to the German Hospital.

FOR NEW YORK.—The Morning Mail Train for New York will leave West Philadelphia depot at 8·15 o'clock in future; returning, leaves New York at 4 P. M. See advertisement.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Brown, aged 29 years, living at 226 Perry street, died suddenly this morning in Grayson's stable, No. 823 North Twelfth street.

THE SEVENTH STREET HOMICIDE.

The Coroner's Investigation this Morning. The Verdict of the Jury.

Coroner Brown, at the Morgue this morning, at 11 o'clock, held an inquest in the case of Christian Schaeffer, the German who was shot on Thursday afternoon at the residence of John Conrad, his assailant, No. 2026 North Seventh street. Conrad and his wife, the prisoners, were present.

The following is the testimony:—

Lewis C. Kraft sworn—I live at the northwest corner of Seventh and Diamond streets; I was sitting in my store when I heard the report of the gun; ran down Seventh street; came to John Conrad's house and looked in; saw Mr. Schaeffer lying upon the floor, the blood flowing from his left side; ran and called Dr. Morris and came over to the house; I then left and went for an officer; met Officer Walker on a car and brought him up; we both went to the house and I pointed out Conrad, who said in German, "I am the man who did it;" I asked Mrs. Conrad for the pistol; she told me it was no pistol, but handed me a gun from the side-entry; she said that it was with the gun that the shooting was committed.

William Walker sworn—I am an officer of the Twelfth district; I did not see the shooting; I was taken to the house and arrested the defendant; he made several statements, but as they were in German I could not understand him.

Alderman Heins testified to his having taken the ante-mortem statement of the deceased. The affidavit was here shown and identified by the witness.

Mrs. Schaeffer, the wife of the deceased was brought in, but she was so much affected that she could scarcely answer a single question without bursting into tears. She testified, however, to the fact that Mrs. Conrad handed the gun to her husband, and said, "Here, shoot the hound;" Conrad then shot her husband, who fell to the floor. The witness was then removed. The prisoners were taken out of the room during the time Mrs. Schaeffer was giving her testimony.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, who made the post mortem, testified that death resulted from hemorrhage, the result of a gun-shot wound. The ball entered near the left arm pit, fractured the short rib, passed through the lung, and fractured the junction of the fifth rib and spinal marrow.

This was all the testimony taken, and the jury, after the lapse of a few minutes, returned the following verdict:—

"That the deceased, Christian Schaeffer, came to his death on the night of May 25, 1871, by violence (gunshot wound in the left breast) at the hands of John Conrad and Frederika, his wife, at No. 2026 North Seventh street."

The prisoners were committed for trial.

THE FLAMES.

The Large Keystone Marble Works Almost Totally Destroyed.

About ten minutes after 4 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from a window near the boiler-room of the Keystone Marble Works, and before the Fire Department was upon the ground, had gained such headway as to almost completely envelope two of the main buildings. The Keystone Marble Works, of which Jacoby & Prince are the proprietors, are located at the southeast corner of Market and Shoch streets, the latter a small thoroughfare between Twentieth and Twenty-first.

The buildings, of brick, formed three sides of a square, having a front on Market street of 86 feet, a front on Shoch street of 150 feet, and a front facing north of 86 feet. These buildings were all three stories in height, with the exception of that on Market street, which was used for office purposes and the monumental wareroom. The value of the works, with the machinery, was $80,000, and the stock of marble in hand before the fire in a finished and unfinished state, $50,000.

The flames destroyed all of the north building, the walls crumbling down to the second story, and ruined three-fourths of the building facing on Shoch street, stopping at the door of the office. The loss will not fall short of $50,000, of which $25,000 will be on stock. The mantel room, which covered the entire second floor of the Shoch street building, contained fifty mantels, varying in worth from $40 to $500, and embracing California, Tennessee, Lisson, Italian, and American statuary marble.

These were either totally destroyed by the flames or rendered worthless by the smoke and heat. The monumental room was not touched. On this loss of $50,000 there is an insurance of but $30,00, thus divided:—

Royal	$20,000
Liverpool and London	5,000
Fire Association (outbuilding)	5,000

These works have been established since 1853, and employed a force of 80 men.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 242, being a decrease of 5 from those of last week, and a decrease of 61 from the number of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 143 were adults; 99 were minors: 174 were born in the United States, 62 were foreign, 14 were people of color, and 5 were from the country. Of this number, 39 died of consumption of the lungs; 12 of disease of the heart; 8 of marasmus; 12 of old age; 6 of typhoid fever; 7 of convulsions; 7 of scarlet fever; 10 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	9	Sixteenth	5
Second	10	Seventeenth	9
Third	9	Eighteenth	15
Fourth	5	Nineteenth	16
Fifth	7	Twentieth	23
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	1
Seventh	11	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	10	Twenty-third	4
Ninth	10	Twenty-fourth	4
Tenth	5	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	6	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	5
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	6	Unknown	5
Fifteenth	17		
Total			242

A QUEER CASE—CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.—William Morley keeps an establishment at No. 1203 Chesnut street. On the 22d instant Officer Chandler, of the Eighth district, arrested him on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, preferred by a number of his neighbors. He was taken before Alderman Kerr, and held to keep the peace. A day or two after, Mr. Morley had warrants issued by Alderman Nichols for the arrest of Officer Chandler and the neighbors concerned in his case, and they were all held for preferring false charges. Directly thereafter Officer Chandler proceeded to Alderman Devitt, and had Mr. Morley arrested for keeping a disorderly house, and when he confronted the irate defendant, the latter threatened to "put a head on him," or something equally unpleasant. Upon this another charge was preferred, so that Mr. Morley eventually was held in $800 bail to keep the peace, and $400 bail to answer for threatening to take the life of the officer. Last night Officer Chandler heard cries of "murder" issuing from Morley's establishment, and found upon entering a woman in dishabille in the cellar. As no cause for the cry could be ascertained, no arrests were made.

THE PENTECOSTAL FEAST.—This sacred feast will be celebrated in St. John's Catholic Church, on Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, to-morrow. Haydn's Grand Mass No. 1 in B flat will be sung at 10½ o'clock, with full orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of T. E. Harkins, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Dr. Horstmann, of the Theological Seminary. The solemn Vespers, at 4 o'clock, are also to be given with instrumental accompaniment. At the Cathedral, the ceremonies of the altar will possess the usual impressive grandeur, but no orchestral accompaniment will be given, and Bishop Wood will not be present. Of the Episcopal churches, in which the greatest musical preparation has been made, we may mention St. Stephen's, St. Mark's and Holy Trinity. The Catholic choirs of St Augustine's, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, Willing's alley, St. Patrick's, Holy Trinity, St. Vincent's and St. Peter's churches also expect to distinguish themselves on the occasion.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.—The managers of the Baptist Home for Aged Women, at Forty-fifth and Transcript streets, have been greatly encouraged by the gift of five thousand dollars from a friend who does not permit his name to be published. A public reception and strawberry festival will take place at the Home on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, May 31 and June 1. The friends of the Home and all interested have been cordially invited.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The body of the young man found drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday has been identified as that of Benjamin J. Hooley, and who resided at No. 151 Whitman street, in the vicinity of New Market and Callowhill streets. The deceased left his home on Tuesday morning last. He was a book-keeper in the notion house of Messrs. Sullivan & Brother, on Market street, above Third. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from drowning rendered.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Last night Lieutenant Pritchard discovered a fire in the large Standard Mills at Frankford road and Norris street. Five bags of waste paper were found in flames in the cellar and another bag on fire in the picker-room. Four members of the Friendship Engine Company extinguished the incipient conflagration.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED.—In the case against Jabez Herbert, publisher of the *Protectionist*, charged with obtaining money fraudulently, which came up in the Quarter Sessions on *habeas corpus*, the prosecution was abandoned and the defendant discharged.

THEIR OWNER.—The lot of silver spoons recently found in Franklin Square proved to have been stolen from the residence of John Craig, on Sixth street, below Green.

CAPSIZED.

How a Government Cutter was Upset by the Gust Yesterday—Narrow Escape of an Officer.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a heavy gust of wind passed over the city, which for a time betokened rain. Unfortunately, however, the clouds passed without breaking their welcome showers upon the parched and arid earth. The wind while it lasted was very refreshing, but the dust which it raised was intolerable. It also raised quite a dust on the river. The wind sprang up so suddenly that but few were prepared for it, and consequently quite a number of little craft were capsized and their owners precipitated into the waters of the Delaware.

Captain Chadwick commands the United States tug Pinto, which is now lying at the Navy Yard. Yesterday afternoon he determined upon a short sail down the river in the fine cutter belonging to his boat. Being unable, of course, to run the machine singly, he took four of his crew. They left the lower wharf of the Navy Yard in fine spirits, the wife of the captain among the rest waving them adieu and a safe return. Down the river they ran gaily. They had proceeded about three squares, when suddenly they were incased in a cloud of dust from the shore, borne on by a heavy wind. Their little craft reeled to and fro under its efforts like a drunken man, but endeavored gallantly to weather the gale. In a minute the dust disappeared, and the anxious ones on the Navy Yard wharf, among them the captain's wife, could see the little craft rocked to and fro by the mighty force of the element. Finally she could stand it no longer, and over she went, bottom upwards, and the men with her. The four men, being good swimmers, found no difficulty in catching hold of the boat and thus waiting until assistance could arrive. Upon falling into the water the captain, who is a poor swimmer, was forced some distance from the boat, and after repeated attempts found it impossible to reach the little craft. He gradually became exhausted, and had sunk once before assistance arrived in the shape of the tug J. B. Kirby. The men were rescued from their damp positions and taken to the Navy Yard, where they were comfortably provided for. The captain was in an exhausted condition, and considerable effort was necessary to revive him. His wife witnessed the entire scene, and her feelings can easier be imagined than described. Fortunately what might have proved a serious matter amounted to nothing except a ducking.

AN EXCITING SCENE—AN INDENTURED CHILD.—About noon to-day, before Judge Paxson, in the old Quarter Sessions court-room, a case to secure the custody of a child came up. The parties sueing were a Mr. Myholm, a German insurance agent, and the stepfather of the girl, a young miss of twelve years, and his wife; the defendant was a Mrs. Rosenberg. Having heard all the facts Judge Paxson announced that he would render a decision on Saturday next, and then Mrs. Rosenberg and the girl left the room. Hardly had they done this when Mr. Myholm, in an excited state, rushed out of the room, caught hold of the child, and launched at the woman a volley of invective. While this was going on a great crowd gathered, and Mr. Myholm increased the excitement by following Mrs. Rosenberg into the square, and declaring that he would kill her.

One of the court officers arrested him, and, followed by a great crowd, he was taken before Alderman Paxson. When asked for the reason of this assault, he delivered a pathetic address to the Court, declaring that while he was in Washington his wife, who was in feeble health and indigence, indentured the child to Mrs. Rosenberg. He did not learn of this transaction until two years after. He stated her present custodian was a woman of improper character, and that, frenzied at the thought that his stepdaughter must remain one week in her presence, he had been pushed on to the indecorous conduct which he had just manifested. He asked pardon of the Court, and sat down and wept bitterly. The Judge held him in $1200 bail to keep the peace, saying that he would decide the case as to the custody of the child on Saturday next.

AN AFRICAN KING.—Last Sunday several of our churches and Sunday-schools were visited by the African King and Baptist missionary, Jacob Vonbrun. He speaks and writes the English language correctly, and makes a favorable appearance in public and private. He was accompanied by Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., who has himself visited Africa five times. They were present at the Sunday-school of Rev. Dr. Chambers' Church, also of Rev. Geo. D. Boardman's and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith's. Rev. T. S. Malcom spoke of the useful missionary labors of the African King. It is probable that the Sunday-school of the Beth-Eden Baptist Church will sustain a missionary teacher to aid this pious king to elevate his countrymen, the Bassa people. Many regrets have been expressed that he could only spend one day in Philadelphia before leaving for Washington, preparatory to a speedy return to Africa.

WHAT OBSTINACY COSTS.—A dozen carts were jammed together in Chesnut street, near Twentieth, yesterday afternoon. John McGuigan, the driver of one of them, was ordered to "move on." He refused, was arrested, and fined by Alderman Morrow.

HURT.—John J. Winning, of Engine No. 1, was badly hurt about the arms and back while going to the Market street fire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw

LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at the office of the Company on and after May 31, 1871.
5 27 3t* AARON LAZARUS, Treasurer.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.
BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
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THIRD EDITION

Pennsylvania Legislature.

It Adjourns Sine Die.

Appropriation Bill Signed.

Sad Affair at Reading, Pa.

An Insane Mother Kills Her Child.

Americans in Paris.

Life and Property Safe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Americans and their Property in Paris Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A telegram received this morning by the Secretary of State, says that Minister Washburne wishes notice to be given that all Americans and American property in Paris were safe at seven o'clock last evening.

A Copy of the Treaty

of Washington, officially certified, went out to-day for London by the Inman steamer.

Health of Vice-President Colfax.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The following notice is posted at the door of the Vice-President's room this morning:—

The Vice-President slept very well, his head troubling him but little. He has a good appetite and enjoys his food. Is generally better and stronger, but is kept quiet, as talking affects his head.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Child.

READING, May 27.—Mrs. C. B. Knight, while laboring under insanity from protracted illness, shot and killed her little boy, a child between three and four years of age, this morning. The distressing affair has created a melancholy impression in the community.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Great Mississippi Bridge.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The last stone in the bridge over the Mississippi river at Hannibal was laid this morning, with appropriate ceremonies.

A contract has been made here to supply nearly a thousand tons of water-pipe for a water works about to be erected at Denver, Colorado.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 27.—The Senate met at 10·30 A. M., and opened with prayer by the chaplain.

Messrs. Petriken, Dechert, and White were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to act with a committee on the part of the House of Representatives to inform the Governor that the General Assembly would be ready to adjourn *sine die* at 12 M., who subsequently reported that they had waited upon his Excellency, who informed them that he had no further communication to make.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a message from the Governor approving certain bills, including the General Appropriation bill.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker, with the following result: For Albert G. Brodhead, of Carbon, Democrat, 17 votes; James S. Rutan, of Beaver, 13 votes. Albert G. Brodhead was therefore elected.

On vacating the chair the late Speaker returned thanks to his brother Senators for their courtesy and kindness in aiding him in the discharge of his duties as Speaker.

The Speaker elect, Mr. Brodhead, was escorted to the chair by Mr. Rutan, who administered the oath of office.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be and they are hereby tendered to Hon. William A. Wallace, late Speaker of the Senate, for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

All the Senators voted aye with the exception of Mr. Mumma, who voted no.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the chief clerks, assistant and transcribing clerks, and other officers of the Senate, also to the reporters of the *Legislative Journal* and to the chaplain were adopted.

At 12 o'clock M. the Speaker adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

A number of presents were made by the different officers to the officers of the Senate.

It has become apparent that a bill repealing so much of the original Park law, as assesses damages upon property-owners adjoining the Park, has passed both houses, and is now before the Governor. One bill of this kind was defeated in the House. A second one was engineered so quietly that the majority of the Philadelphia delegation knew nothing of it.]

House.

The House met at 10 A. M., being the last day of the session.

Mr. Hewett offered a resolution of thanks to the clerk of the House for their courtesy and attention during the session, which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution of thanks to James H. Webb, Speaker of the House, for the fair and impartial manner in which he has presided during the present session. Passed unanimously.

The special committee to wait upon the Governor and the Senate to inform them that the House was ready to adjourn *sine die* were appointed.

Mr. Skinner offered a resolution tendering thanks to all the officers of the House for their attention to their business. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Elliott tendered the thanks of the House to the Speaker in a brief speech.

Mr. Strang, on the part of the House, presented the Speaker with a gold watch and gold chain in a few eloquent remarks.

Mr. Marshall, in a pleasant speech, presented a large photograph of the Speaker to that officer. The picture was handsomely framed.

Mr. Reinoehl, on the part of Chief Clerk Selfridge, presented the Speaker with a gold-bound gavel with appropriate inscriptions.

Mr. Strang, for the page boys, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a silver water pitcher.

Mr. Mann made a farewell speech, in which he highly complimented the Speaker, and spoke feelingly of his fellow-members.

Mr. Pfleger presented from the door-keepers to Chief Clerk Selfridge a gold-headed cane.

Mr. Reinoehl, for the Transcribing Clerks, presented Chief Clerk Selfridge with a case of articles of silver table service.

Mr. Cummings asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a little small brief statement, and failed in an attempt to pass his "jint" resolution for the election of a Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Smull, Resident Clerk, in appropriate remarks presented the Speaker with a silver-mounted inkstand with suitable inscriptions.

A message was received from the Governor signing the bill appropriating extra pay to the members and the general appropriation bill.

With regard to the latter, he says it is half a million in excess of what in his opinion it ought to be in the present condition of the treasury, but he continues, in view of the late hour I received it last night and extreme length of the session, I accept it as the least of two evils, without desiring to be regarded as favoring all its provisions.

Mr. Strang said he endorsed fully the views of the Governor.

Two thousand copies of the general laws of this session were ordered for the members.

Speaker Webb then adjourned the House *sine die* in a very brief speech, thanking the members, officers, and clerks for their kind attention and assistance.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—10·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, May 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. Bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

LONDON, May 27—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90½; of 1867, 92⅜; Ten-forties, 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th instant, since the last report have been 42,000 bales. Cheese 64s. for American.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—2·30 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 7⅛@7¼d.; Orleans, 7¼d. The sales to-day have been 12,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Monday and Tuesday of next week will be holiday in the Liverpool markets.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Mess Pork is heavy and nominal at $15·50, seller June; $15·62½, seller July; and $16·25, buyer June. It is held at $16 on the spot. Lard is quiet at 10½@10⅝c. cash and seller June. Cut Meats are steady at 5¾c. for dry salted shoulders; 7¾c. for rough sides; 7½@7¾c. for short rib; and 8¼c. for short clear.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	5,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	44,000	58,000
Wheat, bus.	44,000	4,000	Rye, bus	none	none
Corn, bus..	295,000	151,000	Barley, bus..	3,000	none

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 27—9·15 A. M.—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1·28½; No. 2, $1·26. Received, 94,000 bushels; shipments, 87,000 bushels; in store, 199,000 bushels. Freights, by sail, 6; steam, 10½.

FOURTH EDITION

ANOTHER AVONDALE DISASTER.

A Mine on Fire at Pittston, Pa.

Miners Unable to Escape

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Condition of Mr. Colfax.

Young Men's Christian Convention.

The Senate Investigation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Mine on Fire—Terrible Disaster Feared.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 27—2·30 P. M.—The shaft of a mine here is on fire. All the miners are inside, and none can escape.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Mr. Colfax

is rapidly improving. He had a good appetite this morning and feels better and stronger. He is considered out of danger.

The Senate

was engaged all the morning in a discussion of the resolution for the release of White and Ramsdell. The sentiment of the Senate is against release. Mr. Sumner has the floor at 12 o'clock, for speaking on constitutional liberty.

The International Young Men's Christian Association Convention

adjourns to-day.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Treasury Department Smoked Out.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The officials belonging to the Cash and Redemption Divisions of the Treasury Department were put to a little discomfort upon arriving at their offices this morning, at finding the different rooms of those bureaus completely filled with smoke, the floors discolored from its effects, and the carpets, furniture, etc., completely disfigured thereby.

It seems that the blast furnace of the department used for burning mutilated currency, which when in operation generates a kind of gas, the smell of which has frequently been the source of complaint, not only by officials of the department, but by persons residing in the neighborhood, was particularly active last night, and the result was that this morning the rooms above mentioned were saturated with a greasy kind of smoke, the smell of which was intensely disagreeable, so much so as to require a removal of carpets, and for a time prevented some of the clerks from attending to their duties.

The smoke from this machine has often permeated the building, to the intense disgust of officials and visitors alike. The beautiful marble ceiling of the cash room has been very much discolored, the floor having been turned one uniform brownish color.

Army Orders.

Captain Edward A. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, relieved from duty at New Orleans, and ordered to duty as Assistant Quartermaster at Brownsville, Texas.

Decoration of Graves.

General Pleasanton has given instructions that assessors and collectors who desire to participate in decorating the graves of soldiers have permission to close their offices on the 30th instant during the exercises.

Despatch from Minister Washburne.

The following telegram was received at the State Department at 12·20 P. M.:—

SECRETARY FISH, Washington:—The insurgents still hold a small part of the city. There are some new fires. The Archbishop's fate is uncertain.

WASHBURNE.

Dated at Versailles.

West Point Appointments.

John F. Guilfoile, a soldier's orphan and an inmate of the Baltimore Soldiers' Asylum, has been appointed by the President a cadet at large to the Military Academy for 1872. This appointment completes the complement of Tennessee cadets annually appointed by the President.

Willard Young, a son of Brigham Young, has been nominated to the President as a cadet to the Military Academy.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 27—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen somewhat at the Rocky Mountain station and is still low on the California coast. The low pressure of Friday morning in the extreme northeast has now advanced southeastward, and areas of high barometer exist in Upper Canada and on the Carolina coast. Light rains have fallen at very many points from Connecticut to Lake Erie and thence to Kansas. Cloudy and threatening weather now prevails over the latter region. The temperature has fallen from Lake Ontario eastward and light winds have generally prevailed. At present fresh northwesterly winds are reported north and east of West Virginia and a tendency towards light northeasterly winds exists over the country north and west of Ohio.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will fall from Ohio to Iowa and southward, with warm and cloudy weather. The temperature will probably not increase materially on the lakes and in the Eastern States. Fresh northwest winds will probably continue north and east of Pennsylvania, with clear weather.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the resolution of Mr. Wilson directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge from custody Messrs. White and Ramsdell at the termination of the present session.

Mr. Nye had offered an amendment providing that this resolution shall not be construed to interfere with any legal proceedings which may be instituted against the said White and Ramsdell upon the certificate of the Vice-President, under the third section of the act of January 24, 1857.

Mr. Sherman said that in 1857 Mr. J. W. Simonton was called before a select committee of the House to answer certain questions propounded to him in relation to charges against members of the House which he had made in the New York *Times*, but which he declined to answer on the ground that to do so would violate his professional honor. The only reason given for the passage of the law was that the House could not hold the wit